Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.
JOHN G. LOVE, - - Associate Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

A YEAR from last Wednesday is the time set by the Federal government for the resumption of specie payment.

THE ring of the true metal. The silver discussion is giving birth to such designatory titles as "gold bugs," "argentiferous visionists," and "cuperiferous penny-a-liners."

ADVICES from Mexico show that the Roman Catholic interest there is anxious for the annexation of that country to the United States. The Mexicans were so exasperated by the efforts of the Catholic clergy to sustain Maximilian on his throne that they have since reduced all connected with the church to a degraded position.

THE next meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture will be held at Harrisburg January 23. Henry M. Engle, of Marietta, will read a paper on the best methods of securing and preserving fruit. Prof. J. P. Lesley, State geologist, will address the Legislature and the Board on the evening of the 22d. Subject, "Soils, as regarded from the side of Geology."

AFTER a dead-lock of several days the Legislature at Harrisburg agreed to go to work on the basis, that all sides should be introduced anew, and not as unfinished business, except local bills, which should be taken up without the necessity of advertising them as required by the constitution. This will no doubt tend to postpone some needed legislation and defeat a good deal that is not needed.

IN Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., the merchants formed a protective society against persons who contracted debts and did not pay them. They published a list of the dead beats in the village newspaper. Thereupon the house of the secretary of the association was burned, the president's drug store set on fire, and the editor was warned that he would have neither house nor office if he published the list again. This happened in New York, not in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON dispatches indicate that the President has determined to offer ex-Governor Bigler the honorary Commissionership to the Paris Exhibition. If he declines it, and we presume he will if he has any consideration for the tender feelings of the editor of the *Watchman* and any regard for its volunteer advice and suggestions, then the position will be tendered to W. H. H. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, who is favored by Speaker Randall for the place.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has been elected United States Senator from Ohio by the Democrats of that State, as the successor of Stanley Matthews, whose time will expire March 4, 1879. Geo. H. Pendleton is, by profession, a lawyer, and one of ability. He was a member of the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth Congresses, serving as a member of the committee of military affairs during the three first terms, and during the last term served on the committee of ways and means. He ran as candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic place ticket, with General McClellan, in 1864. As a Democrat he is of the reactionary kind, except as to the question of finance. He is an advocate of the remonetization of silver, and of a greenback currency. His election cuts one more off of the Republican majority in the Senate. Republicans must be on the alert or the legislative branch of the government will be wrested from them.

Victor Emanuel.

Victor Emanuel, the first King of Italy, died on the 9th instant at about 2.30 P. M. He was the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia.

He received a careful and elaborate education in science and the art of war and passed under the title of Duke of Savoy. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 he accompanied his father to the field, and proved himself to be a valiant soldier, able commander, and well worthy to lead an army and wield a sceptre. The defeat of Charles Albert, the King, at the battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, led him to abdicate the throne of Sardinia in favor of Victor Emanuel his son, who at once ascended the throne of Sardinia as Victor Emanuel II., at the age of 29 years.

He secured favorable terms of peace from Austria, and at once turned his attention to the improvement and development of his kingdom. At an early period in his reign he entered upon a crusade against the Papal hierarchy. The monopoly of education was taken from the clergy, many of their privileges wrested from them, and the church property secularized. As a punishment for his attack upon the secular power of the church, the Pope excommunicated him, against which he protested in vain.

In 1855 he joined an Anglo-French alliance against Russia, and became one of the participants in the Crimean war. In 1859 the war for Italian unity broke out, and King Emanuel, supported by the Emperor of France, waged a most vigorous and decisive war against Austria, defeating the forces of the latter on several bloody battle fields in quick succession. Peace was restored between the contending parties July 11, 1859, and Austria ceded Lumbardy to Sardinia, which then became a part of the Kingdom of Sardinia. In a short time after the close of the war between Sardinia and Austria revolutions broke out in nearly all the sovereignties into which Italy was divided, and Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples and the greater part of the Papal states elected by ballot their own annexation to Sardinia. Victor Emanuel thus became the acknowledged sovereign of all Italy, with the exception of Venetia, which was held by Austria, and a small strip of territory adjacent to Rome, which was still held under the temporal power of the Pope. On the 17th of March, 1861, the Parliament of the United Peninsula proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy, and thus Italian unity was almost accomplished.

In 1866, after the brush between Prussia and Austria, Venetia was incorporated into Emanuel's kingdom. In 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war, when France had to call home all her military force from Rome, Victor Emanuel took advantage of the withdrawal of the French troops, and in September of that year laid seige to Rome, when the Pope's forces yielded without a struggle, and the entire unity of Italy was successfully accomplished, the temporal power of the Pope forever destroyed, and Victor Emanuel was the King of a United Italy. Rome was declared the seat of government July 1, 1871, and has been so held ever since.

Victor Emanuel was an able and accomplished ruler, who always sought the good of his people and administered his government with a view to their welfare and upbuilding. He tolerated religious freedom and under his rule Protestant churches have been erected under the very eyes of the Vatican. He also encouraged popular education, and the internal development and improvement of his kingdom, and it was rapidly growing to be one of the first powers of Europe. His son and successor, King Humbert, is thirty-four years of age, is reported to be highly educated and naturally intelligent and full of patriotism for his Italy. He has proven himself a good soldier in his earlier years and no doubt will continue the wise policy and administration of his father, Victor Emanuel, which have done so much for his kingdom. It is to be hoped King Humbert will be enabled to resist all clerical intrigue and prevent any encroachments upon his prerogatives by the Papal church, which will use its best endeavors and wiliest powers to regain the temporal power wrested from it by Victor Emanuel. We hope Humbert I., King of Italy, may prove a worthy successor to Victor Emanuel.

Spring Elections.

The township and borough elections will be held on the third Tuesday of February next. As citizens of the township, the borough and the county, we are apt to overlook the importance of these elections. Our local government, to a considerable extent, depends upon them. At these elections we elect our School Directors, who are officers of vital importance to the welfare of the community. Upon the general and thorough education of the masses depends very largely the safety and permanency of our institutions and government. Education makes good citizenship, and upon good citizenship depends good government, both in the State and Nation; hence the importance of placing the supervision and control of our common schools, the people's colleges, into wise, competent and efficient hands. Our Justices of the Peace, Constables, Assessors, etc., are to be elected—all offices of importance to the people and should be filled by good and competent men. We also elect officers to fill the election boards, who should be good men. As next fall will be a campaign of the utmost importance to us as citizens of the county and the State, we exhort Republicans everywhere to see that you fill the election boards in Republican townships and boroughs with good men.

We appeal to Republicans throughout the county to not overlook the importance of your township elections. If we expect to have good, pure and able officials, and, as a consequence, good government, we can only acquire and command it by the people beginning at home in their respective townships. If they will take the proper interest in their local politics and secure the best possible administration of their local affairs, then we will have the proper interest manifested in the politics of the county and of the State; then we will have hope that the time may soon come when we can learn why our county taxes are on the increase without any proper cause shown; why the corps of defaulting tax collectors throughout the county are never called upon to account and square up their duplicates; then we may be able to learn how much of the thousands of dollars reported annually in the hands of collectors, and which are carried along as assets of the county, are never realized or are ever likely to be realized by the county treasury.

Let Republicans, then, assume the responsibility of their citizenship and see that every Republican township and borough in the county elect for themselves, on the third Tuesday of February next, an able and efficient Republican administration.

The Modocs.

A gentleman who recently traveled among the Modocs says, that since they were subdued by the government and placed upon their reservation, they have made great progress in agriculture and in the arts of civilized life. They have four thousand acres of land upon which they have erected homes, and have fenced in, and under cultivation, more than eight acres for each person in the tribe. This year they raised 170 acres of corn and 120 acres of wheat, and cut about 150 tons of hay. They have 237 head of cattle, and a good supply of hogs and poultry. In making a beginning, they have had some help from the government, but they are to have it no longer, and they expect to support themselves. This gentleman thinks they have done nearly or quite as well as the same number of whites would if similarly situated, with only a limited knowledge of agriculture and unaccustomed to manual labor.

We think the progress of the Modocs, since their retirement to the Indian Territory, can hardly be taken as a fair sample of Indian progress in general, for they had made some advancement in civilization before they left California. They had for sometime lived in close proximity to the whites and had learned to speak English with fluency, and some of them had been employed as farm hands. Nevertheless, the report which comes from them is a highly gratifying one, and gives a fair assurance that they will give no further trouble to the government of the United States.

The Popular Loan Bond.

From letters written by Henry C. Carey and Hon. William D. Kelley, addressed to the *Press*, it appears that they oppose the financial proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, to have the government issue its bonds in small denominations, as low as ten dollars and upward, bearing four per cent. interest, to run for forty years, so as to afford a convenient and safe investment for the people. The fact of the total failure of so many of the trust and savings banks and institutions throughout the country, and by which universal and severe loss has been entailed upon the worthier classes, would, at the present time, make the bonds of the government very popular to our people.

Provisions for a popular loan should at once be made, but the bonds should be issued so that they would serve the needs and wants of the people equally as well as the savings banks and institutions do. The savings banks pay their depositors and the interest on their deposits, if wanted, at least once in six months, or a year; so that if the money be needed it is readily commanded by the depositor, without any cost or expense to nim. If the bonds of the government are to take the place of our savings banks they must afford the same facilities to the people for realizing their money, whenever needed, as do the banks. The objection to the forty year bond is, as is well urged by Kelly and Carey, that it is not interconvertible, and could not be converted into money at the will of the holder without entailing a tax or loss upon him, by way of exchange, that he could ill afford, and which would make the bonds unpopular. If, however, the bonds be made payable in gold or silver at the end of forty years, but be in the meantime interconvertible with greenbacks to be issued by the government, at the will of the holder, then the loan would be a popular ones in every sense of the word. It would meet the wants of the people. If the bonds were issued upon the above conditions it would be but a brief period until the greater part of the deposits now hoarded up in saving banks would seek investment in government bonds, and every holder of a bond would become just that much more loyal to his government, and its earnest defender to a greater extent.

A bond of this kind would enable the government, in a short time, to fund most of its indebtedness, that can be funded, at home, at a very low rate of interest. The interest, instead of being paid to foreign nations, would be paid to our own people, and there would be no exhaustive drain upon us for our gold and silver to pay the interest on bonds held in foreign countries.

This, as we understand it, is, in part at least, the proposition of a popular loan advocated by Kelley and Carey. It is simple, and if inaugurated by the present administration at the present time, would be overwhelmingly successful, and would make our government so securely strong that there would be no chance for sectional strife or division and would cement us as a people wholly one. Let the government do for the people, and that early.

President's Title.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair, of "My Maryland," thought he would startle the nation and win for himself everlasting fame and political preferment the other day by memorializing Congress, through the Maryland legislature, to investigate, by judicial process, the title of President Hayes to his office. Mr. Blair, however, has been disappointed. His memorial was consigned to the committee on federal relations, and fell like a wet blanket upon the public, and has even failed to provoke a single favorable echo, except a half-hearted one on the part of the Democratic *Watchman*, which sheet would be wholly barren of subject matter were it not for the word "fraud" and President Hayes.

The President's title, so fas as its legality is concerned, is not likely ever to be questioned, and could not be questioned successfully. The people are satisfied generally with the presidency of Hayes and would not under any circumstances tolerate the agitation of a question that could result in nothing but political agitation and strife, and in postponing the favorable action of Congress on the important legislation demanded by the people and business interests of the country. The highest legal tribunal known to the country, one created by the Democratic party itself, passed fully upon the legality of the President's title, and there is no court of competent jurisdiction that could exercise supervisory jurisdiction of the action of the High Commission; so the question is settled legally and finally.

But the Democrats, to cover their own diabolical career and their fraudulent actions in Congress and elsewhere, cry fraud, and for nothing more. A few years ago their whole stock in trade was the cry, "unconstitutional." It was unconstitutional to fight the rebels, unconstitutional to coerce a State in a state of Rebellion, unconstitutional to issue greenbacks, and unconstitutional to do anything that was necessary to defeat treason and rebellion and preserve the government. So now the chief cry of the Democracy is fraud. And yet no greater outrage and bold-faced political fraud was ever perpetrated than the one perpetrated by the Democrats in the present House of Congress, in admitting to a seat in that body Mr. Patterson from Colorado, who had no shadow of title nor evidence of title to the seat, instead of Mr. Belford, who was legally elected and received an overwhelming majority of the votes of the people from that State, and came with the only evidence of title to the seat. Patterson had no more right to the seat than a native of Patagonia had,—yet they cry fraud!

We hope the Montgomery Blairs and the greater lights of the Democracy will stick to the cry, and that the lesser lights, such as the *Watchman*, will continue to echo the cry, as it is altogether possible they will accomplish equally as much by so doing as they did by persisting in the cry of "unconstitutional" for the past decade.

THE *Watchman*, by communication and editorially, brings out the Hon. Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Reynolds is a good lawyer, a man of considerable ability, and no doubt would make as good a Democratic Governor as that reactionary party is capable of producing. But we doubt very much the possibility of his getting the nomination, as the masters of the party are not for him. The Wallaces, Clymers, &c., have other chickens to hatch in the political contest which is now being entered, and the honorable gentleman from Lancaster will be invited to take a back seat. However, should there be such a peculiar turn of the political wheel in the coming contest as to chance the nomination in favor of Hon. S. H. Reynolds, we believe he would be just as easily defeated as any other Democratic candidate we know of.

If he entertains financial views in accord with those of his senior brother of Bellefonte, W. F. Reynolds, the *Watchman*, if honest in its financial views, could scarcely support his election if nominated, much less advocate his nomination.

Hollow Pretences.

The *Watchman* says "the REPUBLICAN is branching out extensively as a remonetization paper." The REPUBLICAN has always and will still continue to advocate whatever is best for the people and for the country, and, unlike the *Watchman*, it does it fearlessly and from principle, and not from the plane of political demagogism. The *Watchman*, in 1875, advocated a Democratic platform that demanded greenbacks, and in 1876, with its usual pliancy and subserviency to the party lash, advocated a Democratic platform, adopted at Lancaster, that demanded hard money. When greenbacks were a necessity to carry on the war and save the government from a Democratic rebellion, the *Watchman*, full of treason and southern sympathy, denounced the greenbacks as "dirty, greasy, rags," and prediced that in a short time they would be worthless, and that it would take a cord of greenbacks to buy a bushel of turnips, etc. It has very suddenly become an advocate of the greenback; not that it really has any more love for the greenback in principle than it had during the war, but because it believes that it may secure a degree of temporary popularity by so doing. We have always, from principle, been advocates and defenders of the greenback, and have desired to maintain its credit, so that it will be on a par with gold.

We believe the demonetization of silver was a great wrong upon the people, and that the law was secured by stealth, just as the editor of the *Watchman* knows is too frequently done in our legislative bodies, he having had some considerable experience in the matter during the days of Big Sandy, etc.

We believe that the remonetization of silver is a matter of right and justice due the people, and that it will do much to help resuscitate our prostrate industries. But we do not only advocate the remonetization of silver, but we also advocate a system of protective duties, so as to not force the labor of this country into competition with the pauper labor of Europe.

The *Watchman*, although it professes to be the special advocate of the interests of the laboring man, is an absolute *free* trade oracle, because its *master*, the Democratic party, is free trade, and it neither has the manhood nor independence to advocate a measure or principle adverse to the dictation of the ring masters of its party. Since we have, under the protective policy of the Republican party, become an exporting nation, we advocate, as a wise and beneficent policy, that the government do subsidize steamship lines so that our merchant marine may be largely built up, and so that *American* products can be transported in *American vessels* to every civilized nation on the globe. The time has come when we should be truly and patriotically Americans, and should no longer pay tribute to foreign powers by way of supporting their ocean steamers with American freights, or supporting their laboring millions by consuming the products of their labor that comes in competition with the products of our own labor. Labor must be protected, fostered, and encouraged. It is the duty of the government to protect, foster and encourage it in all legitimate ways.

THE Democratic House will now wrangle over "eternal punishment."

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

Poetry.

DOMESTIC DIPLOMACY.

She was watching at the window,
As I hurried down the street,
In the simple brown merino
That I fancy looks so neat,
And her smile I thought portentious,
It was so exceeding sweet.

Then she met me at the threshold
With a very loving kiss,
That recalled the early stages
Of our matrimonial bliss,
And I felt at once a tremor—
Was there anything amiss?

No! The children were all quiet,
And the hearth was very bright,
And my pet—our roguish Charlie—
Was quite festal in his white;
Yet I braced myself for something,
Be that something what it might.

My chair was near the fire
And my slippers by its side,
My pipe was very handy
And my papers open wide,
And she wore the pretty breastpin
That I gave her when a bride.

The dinner was perfection—
It was lavish without waste;
The soup was vermiscilli
And exactly to my taste,
While the desert was a triumph
Of artistic skill in paste.

And when the meal was over,
And the inner man at rest,
She drew her chair beside me,
With her baby on her breast.
I felt, and so I told her,
I was one among the blest.

Oh! the smile of tender radiance
That illumined all her face,
As I clasped her to my bosom
In a lover's fond embrace—
It was then she softly whispered,
"Won't you let me have that lace?"

THE OLD YEAR.

In the howlings of the night-winds,
In the beatings of the rain,
Whose melancholy measure,
Like a weird, death-bed refrain,
Blends the shriekings of the tempest
With the sobbing, wailing sighs—
As an old man, worn and feeble,
Slow and sad the old year dies.

All the night-winds are his mourners,
And their moans are long and low;
With the rain the grieving tear-drops
Fall in gentle, piteous flow;
For the whole earth is his death-bed
Where he lays his hoary crest,
And the stars above are watching
All the heavings of his breast.

Fare thee well, oh, weary old year!
Fare thee well in rain and wind!
I'll forgive thee all the heart-aches
Thou hast left for me behind;
For I know thou hast borne meekly
All the sorrows that were thine,
And hast taught me that in patience
Dare I only bear those mine.

—*Norristown Herald.*

Our Story Teller.

Frontier Life.

Seven years since, when I was quite a young man—and gray is now silvering my hair—I had occasion to visit the far West in government employ, with a party of surveyors. The nature of our errand, our numbers and the elaborate preparations we had made against any hostile demonstrations, insured us from any molestation, save in a few rare instances; yet in that wild country it was impossible that we should remain long without witnessing many scenes not familiar in law-abiding and cultivated districts. To be sure we were not beyond the pale of law—that is, there were certain officers widely scattered, who occasionally shot down some drunken desperado, if his friends were not too numerous; beyond such heroic acts they seldom exercised the powers they were supposed to possess. Generally, each separate community had a recognized leader, some man more muscular and reckless than his fellows, and who, by virtue of his qualities, had a certain number of followers, who were ready to see that his will was the ruling power in the vicinity. Of course such men were the real law makers, and they were very seldom opposed or molested.

Such a one was Jack Dunlaw. Jack's headquarters were at the station on the Overland Mail route where we chanced to be located for a few weeks, while surveying in that vicinity, and we had a good opportunity to witness a most interesting incident in his experience, which transpired while we were there. In appearance, he was formidable enough, as we saw him on the morning after our arrival. Fully six feet six inches in height, with long arms and legs, slightly stooping, with a ponderous frame, immense masses of hair and beard, clothing in keeping with his general appearance, and neither over cleanly or attractive, a bowie knife and revolver thrust into his belt as he walked about the station, Jack was certainly the man to intimidate a person of moderate nerves.

For many years he had been recognized as the leading spirit in that vicinity, and from that position he had grown independent of all restraint save his own will. He had a chosen band of followers who were ready to support him in every villainous undertaking. We were not long kept in waiting before some of peculiarities were brought to our notice.

The keeper of the station, Frank Russell, was a medium seized man, some forty years of age, who had recently come to the place, bringing with him a family consisting of one daughter, his wife, and a young man who had been in his employ several years, and who was said to be the accepted lover of the daughter, Cora. Stephen Ranney was his name, a very quiet, gentlemanly appearing young man, some five feet nine inches high, and weighing at a moderate estimate a hundred and fifty pounds. He seldom spoke unless addressed, when his words were brief and to the point.

On the morning following our arrival, while the chief engineer of our corps was preparing the work for the day, the remainder of the party, after examining their instruments and putting everything in readiness for service, disposed ourselves about the station to smoke and wait for orders. While wreathing ourselves in vapor, and longing for a day or two of rest, in strode Jack Dunlaw, and demanded a dram of whiskey. The barkeeper produced the beverage, and Jack, who was already more than excited by the potations of vile liquor which he had swallowed, turned it down with a gurgle. Just as he lowered the cup, which served instead of a tumbler, Cora Russell entered the room looking for her father.

"Here, gal, give us a kiss!" exclaimed Jack, as he caught sight of her.

Alarmed at his brutal manner, the girl turned to leave the room, but before she could do so the bully had caught and kissed her repeatedly with his liquor-fumed and tobacco-stained lips.

As she broke from his grasp and escaped at length, he turned to the bar again, and with some beastly remarks, threw down a coin and sauntered out, those of his admirers present laughing heartily as he left the room.

As the scene progressed I sprang from my seat and took a step toward the ruffian, but a surveyor pulled me back, and with a diffidence and cowardice of which I ever since have been ashamed, I did not make a second movement.

I saw the father turn slightly pale, but he made no protest, only following his daughter from the room, and returning after several minutes as calm as ever.

No one seemed to resent this fearful insult, which, perhaps, nowhere else in the civilized world would have been permitted to go unpunished, and in a day or two we almost ceased to think of it, as other brutal acts on the part of Dunlaw came to our notice.

The third day after the above incident took place we were off duty. It had threatened rain during the morning, and the day proved dark and cloudy. Shortly after noon one of our party, anxious to see some specimen of the famed rifle shooting of the west, took from his baggage a finely-mounted powder flask, which he offered a prize to the best shot.

There were half-a-dozen volunteers, and the details were speedily arranged. Three shots each were to be allowed, at one hundred and fifty paces, and the man whose three shots made the shortest string, measuring from the bull's eyes, was to receive the flask.

Jack Dunlaw and Stephen Ranney were among the contestants. I had been quite curious to see how these two persons would meet, but I never noticed any change in the young man's deportment. He spoke but little, and when the list was arranged for precedence, voluntarily took the last place, and then folding his arms and leaning against the doorway, he carefully watched the trial.

Jack was one of the first to try his skill, and when three shot had been fired it was found that one of his bullets had struck within an inch of the centre, while the other two were not more than half an inch further removed.

"Four inches," the surveyor announced, after carefully measuring the distance of the several shots.

"Yas," growled Jack, throwing himself upon a bench; "I'll wait here till you beat that, some on yer, and when yer dew ye kin take that ther little powder-box."

The others fired in their several turns, and our party was suprised to find the shooting no more accurate. Indeed we began to look with distrust upon the wonderful stories of romantic writers.

All had fired at last save Stephen Ranney, and Jack had much the shortest string.

The young man took his place, and raised his rifle, which was considerably shorter than any of the others.

"Look here, youngster," growled Jack, with a wink to his admirers, "you better have a pop-gun; that wouldn't hurt anybody, and ye would be jest as likely tew hit the mark as ye will hit with that boy's plaything."

Stephen made no reply, but placing his weapon in rest, bowed his cheek to the breech, and the next moment the sharp report rang out:

"In the edge of the bull's eye, half an inch from the centre!" shouted the marker. "The best shot yet."

"It's an accident! He can't hit the board next time!" cried Jack.

I saw from his manner that he was getting angry and excited; but Stephen reloaded his weapon in the most unconcerned manner imaginable. As he was about to fire, Jack walked to the target to watch the effect of the shot.

It was given as promptly as the first, and to the surprise of everybody, it struck almost exactly in the centre of the bull's eye. But without waiting to hear the result, Stephen turned to reload his piece.

With a stride like that of an enraged elephant, Jack Dunlaw moved up to the side of his successful competitor.

"Don' ye dar' do that ag'in!" he hissed, between his shut jaws. "If ye do, 'twill be a hard day for yer. Now mark what I tell yer! I ain't goin' to fool around no upstart like you. Ye've made a lucky hit twice; now let that end it!"

The young man made no answer; but I saw his cheek become a shade paler, and his hand a trifle less steady as he rammed home the bullet. Then, with lips tightly compressed, and eyes fixed upon the target, he dropped upon one knee, and leveled his rifle.

"Now don't yer make another mistake!" was Jack's last admonition, accompanied by a shake of the fist so close to the man's face that I began to feel like grasping the bully and dragging him from the scene.

The third shot sped as the others had done, and then the young man sprang to his feet, dropping his rifle to the ground in a manner which showed that patience had nearly ceased to be his ruling virtue. Still I could not anticipate the scenes which were to follow.

The last bullet had struck just outside the bull's eye, and after carefully measuring the three, Tom Tarbox, he who had offered the prize and kept the measurements, stepped up among the crowd now gathered and said:

"Gentlemen, Mr. Ranney has made the best record, his three shots measuring but two inches; so to him I give the flask, according to agreement."

He reached forth his hand as he spoke, but before the young man could take it, Jack snatched it from the surveyor's hand and thrust it into his pocket.

No one anticipated such a movement, and it was some moments before Tarbox had recovered his self possesion enough to speak.

"The flask belongs to Mr. Ranney," he said. "Please let him have it."

"The flask belongs to me," retorted Jack. "His shootin' war all accidental. He only happened to hit whar he did. But then, he can have the flask if he can git it, or you either."

Tarbox bit his lip, and looked to the other members of the party, undecided how to act. Seeing his irresolution, Ranney stepped forward and said:

"Don't trouble yourself, Mr. Tarbox. The flask is mine, and I will see to getting it."

"You will, eh?" snarled the bully. "Git away from me—out of arm's reach—or I'll smash ye like a roast tater!"

Thus speaking the giant swung his fists about, but the young man did not move. Instead he received a blow upon the head which knocked away his hat, and seemed to change his whole nature to that of a young lion. With a strength and agility wholly unlooked for he dealt the giant a fearful blow full upon the nose which threw him to the ground, and deluged the uncomely face and beard with torrents of blood. There was a momentary struggle upon the ground after the bully fell, and then Stephen stepped back a pace or two.

In a moment the ruffian was upon his feet again, and with a fearful curse he placed his hand where he expected to find a revolver. But it was gone. Then he sought for his knife, but that too was missing. The young man had taken the precaution of removing them, so that now they stood upon equal ground. But what a contrast! Nine inches in height the bully towered above his adversary, while in actual weight he was more than twice his equal.

There was no parley or hesitation. Finding himself weaponless, Jack rushed for the young man, and would have crushed him in a deadly grasp, but the young man did not wait for the process. A quick, fierce blow, falling just where the other had fallen, staggered the rascal, and before he could see what had become of the man he supposed already in his grasp, a tremendous crack in the ear brought him again to the ground. Again he scrambled to his feet, and again he was knocked down by a single reverberating blow. The third time he arose, but before he could wipe the blood from his eyes sufficiently to distinguish his antagonist the hard earth again became his bed.

This time he did not rise immediately. It was patent to every one before this stage of the encounter that he was overmatched for once, and at last that fact seemed to have become clear to his own mind. Drawing his flask from his pocket he cast it upon the ground muttering savagely:

"There's yer old flask! Take it if yer want it so bad!"

Stephen stepped to the spot where the coveted prize lay and picked it up, placing it beside his rifle. Then turning again to the discomfited bully who had now risen to his feet, he continued:

"Jack Dunlaw, I am not done with you yet. A few days ago you brutally insulted Cora Russell. I could have shot you dead, and I should have done it if I had not pitied you. You can take your choice—go, and on your knees ask her pardon, and then quit this place forever, or die where you stand! This quarrel is not of my seeking, and now you have begun it take your choice. I give you three minutes to decide."

A half dozen watches were produced, and the attention of our party was divided between their slowly moving hands and the excited group before us.

At first it seemed as though Jack desired to renew the fight. He looked around upon those who had been his confederates, but their sympathy had gone, and it was apparent that Stephen Ranney had in a moment become the hero of the occasion. Jack's eyes, too, were nearly closed from the energetic blows he had received, and his courage, if he ever had any, seemed to have gone entirely.

A nod, a watch closed and retured to the pocket of its owner, announced the expiration of the time. Not a change of muscle or expression passed over Stephen's features as he remarked:

"The time is up, Jack Dunlaw; will you live or die?"

Jack looked around once more and plaintively asked:

"What do you say, boys?"

"Do as he tells yer," replied one who had been Jack's most devoted supporter in times past.

The last hope seemed to leave the contemptible giant. In a voice weak and wavering he said:

"I'll leave; that orter satisfy ye."

"You will do what I said, or—"

The sentence remained unspoken. Jack Dunlaw bowed his head, and walked meekly away to make the required apology. I did not follow him, though many did. Five minutes later I saw him, the blood washed from his face, walking slowly away into the forest. We did not see him again, nor did he return to that station to my knowledge.

The favor which Jack lost was transferred to Stephen, and a fine village, which has since grown up there, bears to-day the stamp of his quiet energy and courage.

A Husband's Story.

An incident that would suggest material for a play or a novel took place in the Quarter Session, Saturday. His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, was disposing of the complaints of matrons whose husbands had deserted them. So many cases of an aggravated character had been brought up that it began to look as if the man biped in a domestic state was a great and constitutional offender. The sympathies of the audience were growing in favor of the depressed woman. This tendency was heightened by the entrance of a very pale, square, benign looking lady, apparently of culture and refinement, dressed in a neat, dark fabric. She was accompanied by a sweet young girl of about fifteen, very tastefully dressed in the latest fashion of hat, onyx ornaments, and also some dark texture, and a little child of three or four, in a light and also tasteful dress.

Great was the sympathy for the lady-like mother when she arose and in a low voice and refined language told how she had been deserted by her husband, how he had failed to provide for her support, and that of her two interesting children. An old and accomplished lawyer, her counsel, drew her statement with an effect almost dramatic. His Honor was affected. Any man with a sympathetic nature would be. His Honor called upon her husband to stand up, and all eyes turned upon the culprit.

He was a tall, thin Irishman, aged perhaps fifty, gray haired, and with mild, careworn features. His boots were too large; his coat hung about him in folds that suggested he had once been a stouter man; he wore no collar, his shirt at the neck was frayed, but cleanly. He stood before the bar trembling, not with fear but sorrow, and a big tear had gathered in his eyes.

"What answer have you to make to this charge, sir?" said the Court, rather severely, but with some astonishment at the apparation which was different from what had been expected.

"Well, indeed, I don't know, yer Honor," said the man, in a low tone. "I'm but a poor man and have done the best I could."

"Your Honor," said counsel for the defendant, "this poor man has been ruined by the folly and extravagance of his wife, who is now here sueing him."

The Court proceeded to investigate. He found that the mild-featured old man defendant was a puddler, though he did not look as if he had the strength for hard labor; that he had accumulated some property and sold it for $3,700 to meet the demands of his comparatively fashionable wife and family; that they moved into a $40 per month house, and afterwards one a little cheaper, bought marble top tables, and lived high until this money was spent, allowing the old man meantime to work over the furnace and keeping the luxuries measurable to themselves; that when out of money they got his wages until he had not money enough to pay his board where he was living in Sharpsburg; that he had given them all he had; that he could get work sometimes about three days in the week, but all that he made they were welcome to.

A universal feeling of indignation ran through the court room. Even his Honor could not help sharing it. Said he, turning sharply to the prosecutor and her fashionably dressed young daughter, "You have no business in this court, madam. You can go, madam—you can go at once! You pushed this poor man into hardships by your extravagance, and now you come here in your crapes, and reps, and your stylish clothes to prosecute him because he is no longer able to maintain you. This Court will not assist you. And as for you, poor man," continued his Honor, "we pity rather than persecute you. Go—go free—not even the costs shall you have to pay."

There was a low murmur of applause through the court. The lady and her children walked out somewhat abashed. The vindicated husband took his hat, and, with a "Thank yer Honor," left, not triumphant, but still sorrowful.

And through the remainder of the session it was noticed that the tide of feeling was turned the other way, and complaining wives had to undergo a closer ordeal of cross examination than before.

Women on Broadway.

Looking out from Union Square, as this oasis in the desert of buildings is called, we get an idea of how interminable a Broadway crowd is.

About a quarter of a mile farther north Madison Square relieves the confinement of the street with fountains, grass, shrubs and trees, and between the two such a parade may be seen on fine afternoons, especially Saturdays, as no other city in America, and few other cities in the world, can show. The great retail houses of the Stewarts, the Tiffanys, the Arnolds and Constables, and the Lords and Taylors, are concentrated within these limits or immediate neighborhood, and women in their most elegant attire appear in quest of new additions to their already voluminous apparel.

Woman out of the house is always magnificent, and she is never so elaborate in her toilet as when, with a plea of nakedness on her lips, she sallies out on a shopping expedition. On such occasions she surrounds herself with an atmosphere—or we had better say incense—through which she looms in proportions not altogether her own; a spirit of imperativeness and supremacy invests her, and the men among whom she mingles drop into a sort of nebulous inferiority. A masculine spectator is quite apt to overlook the presence of men; the men are there inevitably, but they wriggle helplessly and insignificantly in the feminine sea of furbelows.

So much in the way of generalization; and now to be more specific. It is the writer's unbiased opinion, well certified by the comments of others, that more pretty faces and exquisite costumes are to be discovered between Twenty-third and Union Square on a fine afternoon than a month's investigation will reveal in any other city. This is not to be interpreted as praise of any particular type of American beauty. All types aggregated in that fluttering stream of feathers and petticoats. The looker on passes through a confliction of ecstasies in the contemplation of all the varieties. Constancy becomes an impossibility when all that is dark and sensuously melting in woman flits by in a compact brunette, to be succeeded by all that is fair and heavenly in a *spirituellie* blonde—when perfection seduces us one moment in the *petite*, and the next moment embodies herself in a voluptous amplitude of rosy flesh.

Though all the women we see are not pretty, an entrancing proportion are, and a still larger proportion are attired with a discriminating liberality of taste which employs vivid color without a suggestion of gaudiness. Another characteristic is the vivacity of manner, and the abundant use of flowers, both natural and artificial, as a decoration. In the time of violets and roses the air of this overheated city street is as fragrant as a garden. Nearly every woman wears a boquet in her breast, and a perfect legion of sidewalk peddlers add to the sweetness with small bundles held out for sale in baskets and on trays.

Most of the commodities visible are those which women buy. The dry goods stores preponderate, and after these are the glove stores, where plaster arms display the monstrous absurdity of twenty-two button kids—the stationers', where the late fashions in note paper and cards are revealed; the fancy stores, whose windows are filled with miracles of tortoise shells and ivory carving and expensive ornaments for the house and the person; the photographers', where pictures are sold of the last idol of the hour; and the confectioners', whose sweetmeats are put up in the dantiest and most extravagant packages. Even the hawkers seem to understand the sex from which they are to expect patronage, and adapt their wares accordingly. An effectual appeal is made to woman's softness by the sleepy Spitz pups which are temptingly held out in the palm of a fancier's hands, where they resemble balls of wool; and a soldier, whose barrel organ has a hard time in making itself heard above the noise of the vehicles. Other vendors offer pressed ferns, plants and photograph holders. It may be imagined from the presence of the sidewalk merchant that the crowd is not *par excellence* fashionable; and it is not, but it is prosperous, gay and animated.

When the business of her brief hour is partly over or finished, the outer woman having been provided for, the inner woman refreshes after her own fashion and in her own haunts. No man with a grain of proper feeling in him can be at ease in Purcell's during the woman's shopping hours. It is singularly and unpleasant to see a room full of women eating, no matter how dainty the food may be. At Maillard's a mild infusion of the male element makes the sight more endurable, and these we may learn what a stickler for the minor elegances of life my lady is. The plate, the linen, the crystal ware are all flawless. The *menu* is on satin paper in gold and delicate tints, wrought into suggestions of shrubs and paradise.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Richest Woman in the World.

The Queen of England is, says Mr. Jennings, at this moment the richest woman in the world, totally apart from the sum she annually receives from the county. When the Prince Consort chose South Kensington as the site for the great exhibition he invested a large amount of money in lands thereabouts, and that money has by this time increased forty or fifty fold, and brings in a revenue adequate in itself to support a good-sized kingdom. The Queen herself is an excellent manager, and had she begun life with a capital of £500 she would by this time have made it £50,000, for she has a turn for money-making, and never loses a chance of increasing her shining store.

It may be doubted whether she spends much, if any, more than £25,000 a year, for she rarely receives anybody even to dinner, and although she has to keep up a large class of servants, £25,000 will go a long way even here to defray all expenses of that description. I mentioned this sum of £25,000 the other day to a friend of mine who knows a good deal more about the court than I do, and he laughed about it as being absurdly high. However that be, the Queen receives £385,000 a year from the nation, about £40,000 more from the Duchy of Lancaster, and not less than £200,000 from her investments—or $3,125,000 a year.

The Prince of Wales receives £40,000 from the nation, about £60,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, and his wife £10,000 from the nation—altogether £110,000, and upon this he has to keep a large family, and to receive and entertain numerous guests, give garden parties, balls, dinners and incur vast expenses generally which ought properly to fall upon the monarch. No wonder that he is relatively a poor man. The prospect before him is not very bright, for the Queen may reign these twenty years to come yet. She is only 58, as strong as a lion, in perfect health, and probably hopes to reign as long as her distinguished ancestor, George III., who was on the throne for sixty years—peace to his memory! And certainly no one wishes any evil to happen to the Queen, or to see the shortening of her days, for after all, it is by no means certain that a change, whenever it may come, will necessarily be for the better.

Lampas.

Lampas—the bugbear of the groom—is an imaginary disease. It has no existence, but every veterinary surgeon of experience could report the 100 times stablemen have applied to him to burn down the lampas. The affection is supposed to consist of inflammation, which enlarges the bars of the palate, and causes them to descend a little below the upper incisor teeth. Now, this disposition of the palate is very common with young horses; it constitutes a very beautifully arranged development, and enables the animal to gather the grass; it acts, to a certain extent, as a prehensile organ. The groom, when a horse is off his feed, often looks into the horse's mouth (being unacquainted with anatomy), sees the palate-bars, and, if well formed and prominent, fancies he detects disease, his favorite malady, lampas. This prominent development of the bars is usually more marked in young than old horses, among those animals just taken up from grass, and for the first time introduced to the influences associated with an artificial life, when the appetite, owing to the loss of fresh air and change of food, fails. It is wonderful that such should be the case, when succulent grass has been changed for dry fodder, continuous exercise for imposed inactivity? But, unfortunately, when such takes place, the groom is impressed with the notion that disease exists, and if he opens the mouth, is sure to find the offending agent in the palate. His master, who, constantly, knows little of equine matters, receives with confidence the statements of his coachman, and leaves the treatment to his servant, who immediately suggests that the lampas should be burnt out. The operation consists in burning with a red-hot iron the beautiful and natural prominence of the palate, placed there for the performance of an important function—namely, that of retaining the food within the mouth during mastication, and which the operation ever afterward during the animal's life renders inoperative; and moreover, very frequently the bone itself is destroyed by this barbarous instrument of torture. The disease "lampas" never exists. The horse's molar teeth may require attention, but not the incisors or their surroundings, which are engaged in the function of prehension, and not of mastication. If a horse be "off his feed," in 99 cases out of 100 systematic treatment is demanded, when the employment of slight alterative medicine, together with soft, easily-digestible food, will effect a cure; which the lampas burner would have prolonged by the infliction of a fearful injury.—*Live Stock Journal, Eng.*

Soiling.

At the late dairy meeting in Chicago, Mr. J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, Wis., read a paper on soiling and feed for the dairy, a summary of which was reported as follows: He said that the question was whether the lands could be made to keep more dairy stock, and to keep it better. He believed they could be made to do so, and at a cost that would justify dairymen in making the attempt. The foundation upon which all good farming, whether dairying or otherwise, must rest, must be a constantly improving system. To inaugurate and keep up the system of farming proposed required rich, well cultivated, and well drained lands. The last qualification was especially necessary in order that farmers might have the benefit of the whole season in which to grow crops. The speaker had gotten two or three weeks more of growing weather on his improved land than on that undrained. Not only this, but the crops grew much faster on the drained land.

Mr. Smith gave an interesting account of experiments made by him in growing turnips, beets, mangle-wurtzel, and other crops. He favored high manuring, and running the land for all it was worth. By this means forty head of cattle could be raised where ten had been raised before. A farmer with eighty acres wishing to keep forty cows must put twenty acres into pasture, of course the best quality of clover. This, with some soiling with green-cut clover, would carry the stock along from June 1st until green corn was ready to cut. Of this, ten acres must

have been sown at different times for early and late feed. This would be equal to three months' support. The farmer needed ten acres of roots, five each of mangles and parsnips, each averaging 1,000 bushels per acre; this was but an indifferent yield, but it gave 250 bushels to each cow for fall and winter feeding. The twenty acres in hay, yielding two tons to the acre, enough to run the farmer through the year, still left twenty acres for other purposes, and all this without estimating anything for double croping. The true theory in this case was to so calculate the time that each crop might have just sufficient to perfect itself during the season. A system of fertilization must be carried on and kept up. It was known that the speaker was somewhat enthusiastic on the subject of high manuring and thorough cultivation. This was because the practical experience of years had demonstrated its value. A slipshod, heedless man, who had a contempt for the agricultural knowledge of the day, and watched the moon instead of the land to find out when he should plant or sow, and who followed on in the tracks of his father and grandfather, was the man always complaining of low prices, and bound to be left far behind in the forward march of agriculture. For the industrious, energetic and enterprising farmer who both worked and directed with intelligence, and was not above learning from others, there was a future that makes success almost an absolute certainty.

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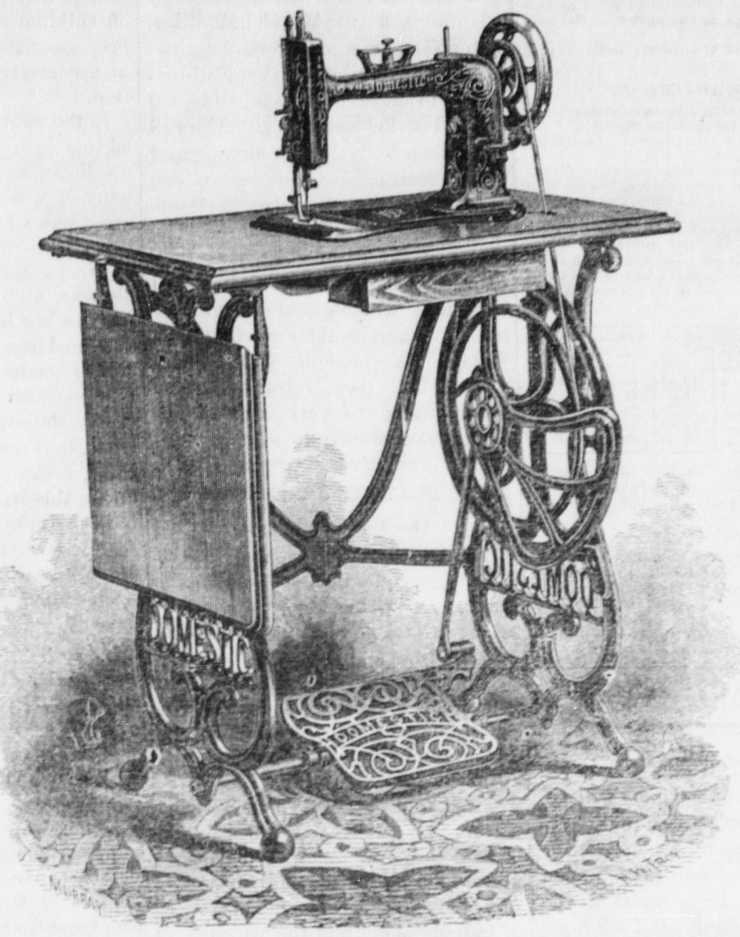
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Civil and Mechanical Engineer.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New York;
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[From the Scientific American.]

The completion of "Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary" is an event in the annals of literature in this country, as it marks the substantial completion of a great and elaborate undertaking, the labor on which has extended over a period of eight years. It is difficult to realize how colossal is the task involved in the preparation of a work of this description. Thousands of patents, American and foreign, have been digested, industrial processes of every nature have been examined, and the latest improvements therein noted. Engineering works, scientific discoveries, and tools of every craft have been studied; and finally all this immense collection, gathered from the whole field of applied science, has been subjected to careful revision and condensation, and by means of ingeniously contrived systems of indexing, rendered invaluable for purposes of reference and research. Add to this the labors of the artist and engraver, and there is little food for marvel that the work has cost $100,000; that it treats of 20,000 subjects; contains 7,400 engravings, and that its three volumes include 2,800 pages. It is more an encyclopædia than a dictionary; it is, in fact, a mechanical and scientific library, carried up to the latest dates. A just estimate of the comprehensive nature of the work, and its importance to inventors, engineers, and artisans of every class and in all libraries, can only be gained by careful examination of the volumes themselves.

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The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

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Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

To Our Patrons.

We hope our subscribers will appreciate the effort we are making to improve the appearance of the REPUBLICAN. We seek to give them a paper that shall be a credit to the party and the county, and we hope they will show their appreciation not only in words but in deeds as well. We have, at considerable cost, dressed our paper in a new suit of type. We have also engaged help in the editorial department. We have, furthermore, employed the most skillful workmen, and in fact have adopted every measure calculated not only to get out a good paper but to execute first-class work in every branch of our business. All these steps have called for immediate outlays of money, and now we ask our patrons to second our efforts by making prompt payments for subscription, advertising and job work. We would also suggest another method by which our friends can assist us and help us to still further improve their paper, and that is by each present subscriber sending in just one extra name with two dollars for the year to come. Our ambition now is to print the REPUBLICAN on nice, thick book paper. We can do it if our patrons will pay us what they owe us, and send us with the money just one extra name. Such an improvement would make the REPUBLICAN one of the handsomest weekly papers in the State, and would be a credit to the enterprise and good taste of the people of old Centre. Will our patrons do this little, which they can do so easily, and which will contribute so much to make their weekly county paper *par excellence*, and so much increase its usefulness and influence. Few people stop to think how much their county paper contributes to the education of themselves and children; how, almost imperceptibly, it forces upon the community good or evil thoughts which leave their impress long years afterwards. If they did, they would insist upon greater excellence and purity.

Henry Ward Beecher.

We publish below a letter of Henry Ward Beecher's addressed to Mr. Morrison, editor of the *Presbyterian Weekly*. From it one arrives at the conclusion that Beecher is for and against almost every ism except Beecherism. Well, there might as well be a Beecherism as a Calvanism, Arminianism, Catholicism or any other ism.

Beecher, however, will deliver his lecture in Bellefonte on the 22d inst. all the same, irrespective of his letter or his opinion to isms, and everbody that can afford it will go and hear him. The letter is as follows:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. MORRISON: It is inconceivable to me how rational men should allow themselves to be excited by the periodical misreports of the reporters, and the Associated Press reports based on them, in regard to my sentiments. Week after week my sermons are reported in full by Mr. Ellenwood, and printed in the *Christian Union*, of New York, and no man need be at a loss to know my religious sentiments. For twenty-five years, in newspapers, in printed volumes, as well as from the pulpit, I have preached and printed in every conceivable form the truth of the inspiration of the sacred Scripture, the existence and government of God, the doctrines of the Trinity, the divinity of Christ as very God, the universal sinfulness of man, the atonement of Christ, the doctrine of a change of heart, the efficacious influence of the Holy Spirit in regeneration, and the doctrine of retribution, both here and hereafter.

As to that the question of the nature of sufobject of penalty, and the question on, I have discussed with such light lying that all the light had yet of the Holy Scripture on various points that it contained. The charges of atheism, infidelity, Universalism, theism are made by men that know nothing, and who take no pains to know anything. "Eyes have they," etc. My working sympathies go with the evangelical orthodox ministry. I refuse to be held to consistency with any dogmatic system of theology of the past. I am with Calvin and against Calvin; I am with Arminius and against Arminius; I am with Episcopacy and against Episcopacy; I am with the the Roman Church and against it, my object being not to build or defend any system of theology or government, but to bring men near to God, and build them up in the holiness of life.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A CALL has been issued, signed by Blanton Duncan, Wendell Phillips, Peter Cooper, and others, for a national convention of the National party to meet at Toledo, Ohio, on the 22d of February next. The call repudiates both the Democratic and Republican parties, and deems it advisable that they should organize one that would be national and meet the wants of the people—such as they deem those wants to be. The call says they will meet and then take such a course as their wisdom may dictate. We presume wisdom will dictate that they return to their homes and go to work, as most other honest men have to do.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Two Covenants.

The article that appeared in the REPUBLICAN of January 9, under the caption of "The Two Covenants," seems to have more grave errors compressed into a small space than any article of its size that we have ever seen, not excepting Bucher's. We shall, however, only notice a few of the most mischievous ones.

In the first paragraph: 1st. It is asserted that God gave the moral law to man as a positive enactment in his state of primeval innocence. This is a gross error, for the Scriptures affirm that "the law was added because of transgression," and the converse is true that where there is no transgression there is no positive enactment of law; for law is not made for the righteous, but for the unrighteous. —1 Tim. 1:9, 10.

2d. It is asserted that life was to be the reward of keeping the moral law, and death the penalty of breaking it. This is the error of Judaism, Legalism, Universalism, Unitarianism and many other isms that have been productive of much injury to the Church of Christ. "Verily, if it had been possible righteousness would have been by the law."

3d. It is asserted that Adam transgressed the law and so incurred the penalty of death. This error is dishonoring to God in the highest degree, as it is a flat contradiction of his word, that declares that man incurred the penalty of death by eating the forbidden fruit, and thus breaking the covenant of works.—Gen. 2:17.

4th. It is asserted that the law was re-enacted at Mount Sinai, 1490 years after the breaking of the covenant of works. This mischievous error arises from the want of a proper understanding of the original constitution of man; for as man was created in the image of God, and perfectly holy, all the powers of his being drew him towards his Creator, and all the principles of the moral law were organic particles of his moral nature; but after man had broken the moral law and fallen from his high and holy state, sin impelled him from his Creator continually, and the moral was given as a positive enactment and rule of conduct towards God and man; the law of gravitation draws all particles within the radius of its influence toward one common centre, for it is the organic law of matter; but if this organic law was destroyed some other restraining influence would be necessary to prevent the various bodies and particles from rushing into chaos and destroying one another. But this secondary restraining influence could only be brought into action after gravitation or the organic law of matter had been destroyed.

5th. It is asserted that it was because man was rendered incapable of keeping the law by the fall, and unable to escape from the punishment incident to the violation of the law, that the Lord made a second covenant, known as the covenant of grace. This is a perfect bundle of errors. It was the infinite love and mercy of God that caused the Sovereign Father to enter into a covenant of grace with the Eternal Son. The object was the glory of God, the redemption of man from sin, and from the guilt of sin, and its power, bondage and dominion, as well as from condemnation and the power of the law; and that the holy law might be perfectly kept, obeyed and honored, as well as vindicated.

In the second paragraph it is asserted that it was to execute the covenant of grace that a Saviour was promised. This is a most palpable error, for it was only in consequence of the execution of the covenant of grace that the Saviour was promised and came "to save his people from their sins."

In the third paragraph it is asserted that the covenant of grace was made with Christ as the second Adam, and likewise with all who believe in him. This is boldly asserting two mischievous errors: 1st. The covenant was made with the eternal Son, *as God*, co-equal and co-eternal with the Father. 2d. The covenant was made with the Son alone, and could have been made with none other. *Surely* none of the sinful, fallen children of men could ever have been associated with the Eternal Son in the great work of man's redemption.

In the fourth paragraph it is asserted that man was to render a perfect obedience to the law under the covenant of works. This is a manifest error and a falsification of the Scriptures, for under the covenant of of works man was to render *direct obedience to God*, instead of the law; for the law had not then been promulgated as a positive enactment and rule of conduct.

In the fifth paragraph it is asserted that in the covenant of works faith in God, the Creator, is certainly understood, because perfect love to God under this covenant must rest upon faith in God. This is error, for the Angels love God supremely, but seeing in his fullness and glory, and possessing all things in him, what more have they to hope or exercise faith for? Theirs is an eternal fruition, just as ours will be when faith is lost in sight and fruition.—Hebrew 11:1. There is nothing in the covenant of works as given in Gen. 2:16, 17, that can be understood as teaching faith, nor was there anything in the holy and happy state of Adam, prior to the fall, that can be understood as teaching faith. He talked with his Creator face to face, knew him as his friend and God, had no doubt or fears respecting his standing with God, and knew that obedience, and nothing but obedience, was taught in the covenant of grace.

In the sixth paragraph it is asserted that the law was violated in Adam. This is error, for how could a law be violated before it was enacted? And besides, the Scriptures constantly affirm that it was the covenant of works that was violated in Adam, and that the law, which was 1490 years later, was added because of transgression.

The eighth paragraph is distinguished more for what it omits to say, than for anything erroneous.

In the ninth paragraph it is asserted that Christ alone, as perfect man and perfect God, renders the obedience to the law for us. This is error, for Christ Jesus as perfect man alone renders the mediatorial obedience for us, though that obedience was made infinitely precious and valuable in the sight of God, because it was supported by the divine nature of our Redeemer.

Z.

Teachers' Institute.

The teachers' institute of Unionville, Union township, met at Unionville January 12, 1878. House called to order by the President. Minutes read and adopted. Spelling, test words pronounced by Henry Iddings from Sanders' Union Speller, exercise 466. Class drill in geography, by G. W. Forrey, on the map of Maine. E. N. Root then explained his mode of teaching history, and after some consideration it was agreed by all to be a very difficult subject to make interesting to pupils. Essay, by Eleanor Root, subject, Reading. Programme for next meeting: Class drill in mental arithmetic, by Maggie E. Blair; class drill in reading, by Eleanor Root; grammar, by G. W. Forrey; written arithmetic, by T. W. Fisher; composition, by G. W. Forrey; physical geography, by E. N. Root. Adjourned to meet Saturday 26, 1878, 2 P. M.

T. W. FISHER, Secretary.

"Fight it Out."

A story is told of a daughter of a prominent person now in the lecture field, which is peculiarly interesting and suggestive of unconscious wisdom. A gentleman was invited to the lecturer's house to tea. Immediately on being seated at the table, the little girl astonished the family circle with the abrupt question:

"Where is your wife?"

Now the gentleman, having been recently separated from the partner of his life, was taken so completely by surprise that he stammered forth the truth.

"I don't know."

"Don't know!" replied the *enfant terrible*.

"Why don't you know."

Finding that the child persisted in her interrogatories, despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clean breast of the matter and have it over at once. So he said with a calmness which was the result of inward expletives:

"Well, we don't live together; we think, as we can't agree, we'd better not."

He stifled a groan as the child began again and darted an exasperated look at her parents. But the little torment would not be quieted until she explained:

"Can't agree! Then why don't you fight it out, as pa and ma do?"

"Vengeance is mine," laughingly retorted the victor, after "pa" and "ma" exchanged looks of holy horror, followed by the inevitable roar.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1878.

The recent appearance of Secretary Evarts in the New York Courts as an advocate for the Erie Railroad, is not regarded here as in the direction of "Civil Service Reform." His reported acceptance of a large fee, has, it is said, nettled and humiliated the Ppesident, and, what is still more important, it is reported that Mr. Hayes has determined to at once recognize the Diaz Government, disregarding Mr. Evarts' advice to the contrary, but supported by the balance of his Cabinet. According to this rumor the President has been convinced by some developments before Mr. Conkling's Committee, now looking into our Mexican relations, that it has already been too long delayed. It may be added that the testimony of Collector Slade at El Paso, of Col. Shafter and Lieut. Bullis, just from the Rio Grande to testify before a House committee, convinces about every one, save members of the Mexican ring, that any cause of complaint now existing against Mexico can be much more cheaply and satisfactorily adjusted by peaceable means than by war. From what the two latter have seen they think the sincerity of Diaz's professed desire to remove all just causes of complaint, cannot be questioned; that the Mexican military officers on the Rio Grande are honestly striving to carry on his wishes in good faith, and have often cooperated with our forces to suppress raiding.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention was a success in the number and character of delegates present, in the deferance and attention paid them and in the crowded houses of our most cultured and intelligent that characterized every session.

Their efforts looking to a presentation of their case at the bar of Congress were unsuccessful, Edmunds and Crittenden in their respective Chambers demanding the regular order when Sargent and Kelley introduced a faint resolution granting them leave to appear. Edmunds subsequently succeeded but the proposition was defeated by a vote of 31 to 13—all Republicans. The ladies go before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Election this A. M. and the matter is still pending in the House.

The reconvening of Congress attracted no unusual attention though its return has indefinitely multiplied rumors, and imparted a much more animated appearance to our city. The Matthews silver and wood investigation resolution came up first as unfinished business and the latter, amended, was passed. Runkle and Draper, supposed to have been restored to their old positions in the Army and Navy by Presidential and Departmental favor, were notified by Mr. Conkling that he proposed to have a word to say about it; and it may be that they are not yet out of the woods though Runkle has got his $12,000 back pay and Draper hopes to get about $25,000.

Mr. Montgomory Blair's memorial to the Maryland Legislature to review the work of the Electoral Commission and test its legality with a view to oust President Hayes, if his title should be found defective, bids fair to react rather damagingly on the mover. Whatever the motive, whether to keep Mr. Tilden prominently at the front for a renomination in 1880, to forward the object of his own aspiration to represent Maryland in the U. S. Senate, or to substitute Mr. Hayes by Mr. Tilden through a bloody revolution, he seems bound to miserably fail of accomplishing more than a feeble sensation. No representative Democrat here appears ready to endorse Blair's disinterestedness in the matter.

General B. F. Butler has promptly disavowed any sympathy with the movement or any other seeking to reopen the dispute settled by the Electoral Commission's verdict; and very few who fully appreciate the sagacity of the New York Senator, believe he would voluntarily sacrifice the sympathy now his by giving aid and comfort to such a mad scheme.

No one seems to question the truth of the finding of Sec'y Schurz's commission appointed last May to investigate the affairs of the Indian Bureau. The report, just made, charges or intimates almost unusual fraud, corruption or irregularity, and that each individual head of sub-divisions acted as a law unto himself in the transaction of the public business, without much regard to any other, and preserving very few records of their work. Chief Clerk Galpin was found guilty on two of the many specifications contained in the dozen charges made against him, and he has been peremptorily ordered to step down and out. But it is claimed that the methods of the Commission were like Star Chamber proceedings throughout, that the accused were never allowed to see their accusers or to know the purport of their testimony, that it could be met in rebuttal; and a suspensions of judgement seems fair in Mr. Galpin's case, till he can be heard.

But what is most puzzling to the public is to know how a Commissioner, whose inexcusable ignorance and credulity, if not positive quiet, was such that he knew nothing of the shameful condition of his Bureau, and was so potent as to demand his immediate retirement, could have merited by his record as a blind Commissioner, the appointment of Consul General to Canada which the Senate refused to confirm.

I trust you are not disturbed over the accounts of the new party movement telegraphed hence. Its originators are gentlemen who are not sufficiently appreciated by existing parties to insure them offices; "hence these tears."

LEO.

What Our Neighbors Say of Us.

From the Philipsburg Journal.

Our neighbor, the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, has taken us by surprise in entering upon its tenth volume in a new dress and therefore may well feel proud of its bright and sprightly appearance. As the leading organ of Republican principles in Centre county it is deserving of the fullest support from its party, and aside from its political cast, its columns indicate an earnest interest in the advancement and improvement of all that tends to the prosperity of its locality. It has our best wishes and hopes that its enterprise may be fully appreciated.

From the Osceola Reveille.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN commences the year in a new dress, and is otherwise improved. Its neat, new heading is a head as is a head.

From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN commenced its tenth year by appearing in a handsome new dress, which gives it a fine appearance. Edward T. Tuten, the editor, is assisted by John G. Love as associate. The REPUBLICAN is a good local paper and deserving of liberal support.

From the Mount Union Times.

Our excellent contemporary over in Centre county, the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, despite the hard times, appeared this week in a beautiful new dress. The readers of that paper can congratulate themselve upon receiving a splendid New Years gift. Success, brother Tuten.

From the Clearfield County Times.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN has put on a new dress, and now looks bright and clean. We congratulate brother Tuten on the improved looks of his paper.

From the Millheim Journal.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN greets its readers at the begining of its 10th Vol. with a new dress and head of which the *old man* seems to feel as proud as a little girl with a new doll. Aside from its political bigotry and venom we like the REPUBLICAN right well. On the great moral questions of the day it is most always right side up, but often says its say in such a spiteful way as to do but little good. However we hope that with Mr. Love as associate editor, the reading matter of the REPUBLICAN will in future be much more *lovely*—especially to us Democrats—than it has been in the past. In the bigness of our German heart we wish the REPUBLICAN well and congratulate Mr. Tuten upon his success, "despite the hard times" which his party have brought upon the country.

From the Cameron County Press.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN has put on a new dress. It is a good looking and well conducted journal.

From the Lewistown Gazette.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, an old and reliable journal, appeared in a new dress last week.

From the Miltonian.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN appeared on Wednesday in an entire new dress and otherwise improved. A good paper.

From the Williamsport Sun.

Edward T. Tuten, Esq., editor of the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, has given his journal a new heading and dressed it out in a handsome new suit. Quite improved in appearance. Brother Tuten has our best wishes, pecuniary, for his success.

From the Lock Haven Republican.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN reached our table last week in an entire new dress, a new head, and the name of John G. Love, associate editor, tacked to the main mast. Typographically the paper has improved and we hope to see a like improvement editorially. Jack is an able writer and we welcome him to the fraternal ranks. Your hand old boy!

From the Centre Reporter.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN appeared last week with a new head and dressed in new type, making it look quite handsome. We suppose it indicates financial prosperity of the paper, and are pleased to know it gets along well enough to make the improvement. The same issue flies the name of John G. Love as associate editor, who will show himself competent to flop the "bloody shirt" to which school of republican politicians he belongs.

From the Hollidaysburg Register.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN has a new head and an entire new suit of handsome type. We are glad to notice this evidence of our contemporary's success.

From the Wellsboro Agitator.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN celebrates the new year by treating itself to a handsome new suit of type. We are glad to note this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor notwithstanding the hard times.

From the Huntingdon Journal.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN appears in a neat-fitting new dress. It is a very good paper and we are glad to note this evidence of its increased prosperity.

From the Bethany (Mis.) Broad-Ax.

The BELLEFONTE (Pa.) REPUBLICAN reached us last week looking as neat as a new pin. It has donned a new dress and now compares favorably with any journal published in Central Pennsylvania. It is a welcome visitor to our table and we read it as anxiously as we do a letter, as it contains all the news of our native county.

Josh Billings' Axioms.

Josh Billings' "Trump Card"—I hav never known a sekond wife but what wuz boss ov the situashun.

After a man gits to be 38 years old he kant form any new habits much; the best he kan do is to steer hiz old ones.

Any man who kan swap horses, or ketch fish, and not lie about it, iz just about az piuz az men ever git to be in this world.

The sassyest man I ever met iz a henpeckt husband when he iz away from home.

An enthusiast is an individual who believes about 4 times az much az he can prove, and he kan prove about 4 times az much az any bodey believes.

The dog that will follow anybody ain't wuth a cuss.

Those people who are trieing to git to heaven on their kreed will find out at last that they didn't hav a thru ticket.

READING NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10w

"GERMAN SYRUP."—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. 9-26-1y-eow

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-eow

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.—Ben Franklin gave the people of his day a recipe for obtaining health, wealth and wisdom. The present generation is not supposed to be in want of wisdom, and would prefer happiness combined with health and wealth. The modern way to obtain all these is told in the advertisement of Barrick, Roller & Co., headed "Health and Happiness" in this paper. We cordially recommend our readers to the careful consideration of their advice. 2-2t

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business December 28, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$288,971.30
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	19,534.70
" " other National Banks	6,931.91
" " State Banks and Bankers	7,563.24
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	25,729.25
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,975.49
Premiums paid	39.86
Checks and other cash items	3,246.06
Bills of other Banks	600.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	967.09
Specie	600.00
Legal tender notes	27,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
	$519,283.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	8,828.48
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to checks	74,793.97
Time certificates of deposits	163,017.86
Due to other National Banks	32,229.61
" " State Banks and Bankers	413.98
	$519,283.90

State of Pennsylvania, } [S. S.]
COUNTY OF CENTRE. }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this tenth day of January, 1878.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct attest,

E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY,
JAS. A. BEAVER. } Directors.

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia on the third Monday, the 21st day of January, 1878, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
10 1 3t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Archibald C. Quay, late of Curtin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PHŒBE M. QUAY, Administrator.
Howard, Pa., Dec. 5, 1877. 9 49-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. R. GROVE, Administrator.
Howard, Dec. 10, 1877. 9 49-6t

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

$50 **For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER. Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 3 3t

$50

LADIES Can color their own Stockings for less than one cent per pair ANY COLOR OR SHADE by the use of our "*MAGIC TINTS*."—Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, restore to freshness and brilliancy faded Silks, Merinoes, Alpacas, Neckties, Ribbons, &c., or impart to them new and lovely shades—Little trouble and nominal cost—Stick of any desired color sent on receipt of 10 cents. 3 different colors, 25c. Postage Stamps accepted. Send Stamp for Circulars and Samples.

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,
10 2-3m 66 Cortland St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 3139.

Common School Laws.

As considerable ignorance prevails upon this important subject, we have selected such portions from the same as are especially applicable in regard to the revenues and how to collect them. First we refer to the fine for drunkeness. Section 77 of the School Laws say:

LXXVII. Any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, or public place, shall be fined upon the view of or upon proof made before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, two dollars, to be levied, with the proper costs upon the goods and chattels of the defendant, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district where such conviction is had, by the magistrate collecting the same.

Which makes every person found drunk in any public house or place liable to arrest and a fine of two dollars for the benefit of the school fund. Judge Fisher of York county, has lately directed special attention to this section of the law with the request that it be regularly enforced in his judicial district, and we would add every other district should follow his example.

Next in regard to the collection of School Taxes section 97 and 98 says:

XCVII. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth, by resolution of the board, to authorize the collection of the school tax in the manner hereinafter provided.

The board of school directors shall place in the hands of the treasurer a certified dupilicate of the school tax, and it shall be his duty to give at least one month's notice of the time and place at which he will attend, at least one day for the purpose of receiving school tax; and it shall be his duty to receive and receipt for all school tax given him for three months after the date of said notice: *provided*, That if any person, on or before the expiration of two months after the date of said notice, shall pay to the collector the amount of his or her tax, such person should be entitled to a deduction of five per cent, on the amount thereof, and for the remaining month he shall make no abatement on the taxes received.

XCVIII. In case the taxes are not all paid on or before the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, the board of directors shall elect a collector, have the dupilicate placed in his hands, and issue to him a warrant for the collection of the unpaid tax on said duplicate; and he shall proceed to collect the unpaid tax assessed therein, with an addition of five per cent. on the amount thereof, in the manner heretofore provided by law; he shall be allowed such compensation as may be agreed upon, not exceeding five per cent. of the money collected; and in addition, in case of distress and sale of goods, he shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law to constables for a levy and sale upon a writ of execution; which fees he shall detain out of the proceeds of such sales after ruducting the taxes and the addition of five per cent. thereon.

By which it will be noticed that all taxes paid within sixty days (which time expired Dec. 23rd,) a reduction of five per cent. was allowed and those paying within the next 30 days (up to January 23rd,) will pay the amount as assessed after which period the duplicate will be in the hands of the collector with five per cent. added to pay for collection; and sections 105, 106 and 107 say:

CV. That if any person shall neglect or refuse to make payment of the amount due by him for such tax within thirty days of the time of demand so made, it shall be the duty of the collector aforesaid to levy such amount by distress and sale of the goods and chatteis of such delinquent, giving ten days public notice of such sale, by written or printed advertisement; and in case goods and chatteis sufficient to satisfy the same, with costs, cannot be found, such collector shall be authorized to take the body of such delinquent, and convey him to the jail of the proper county, there to remain until the amount of such tax, togetner with the costs, shall be paid or secured to be paid or until he shall be otherwise discharged by law: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the arrest or imprisonment for non-payment of any tax, of any female, or infant or person found by inquisition to be of unsound mind.

CVI. That goods and chattles of any person occupying any real estate shall be liable to distress and sale for the non-payment of any taxes assessed upon such real estate during his possession or occupancy, and remaining unpaid in like manner as if they were the goods and chatties of the owners of such real estate.

CVII. That all real estate in the Commonwealth, on which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes assessed thereon, and the owner refuses to pay the same shall be returned by the collector to the county commissioners, and sold as unseated land at the expiration of two years after the refusal; with the right of redemption within one year after actual notice from the county treasurer, that the land has been sold.

The following decisions are also of interest to tax-payers and collectors:

"The three hundred dollar law does not exempt property, either personal or real, from levy and sale for taxes by the collector."

"Collectors must pay over the tax in legal currency, or as good current money as they receive."

"A collector has nothing to do with claims against the board of directors; nor are such claims a legal offset against the demands of the collector upon his duplicate."

"It is illegal for the collector to buy school orders, nor can the district treasurer be compelled to receive such orders from the collector instead of the money. He has no right to assume the duties, or interfere with the rights of the treasurer, when these offices are not filled by the same person."

In regard to the time allowed by the warrants issued to the collectors the following sections 108, 109, 110 and 111 are very specific.

CVIII. That the period dug rin which warrants hereafter to be issued to collectors shall be effectual for the collection of taxes, shall be two years and no more.

CIX. That every collector shall, within six weeks from the date of his warrant, pay all such moneys as he may by that time have received, to the treasurer of the proper county or township, as the case may be, at a certain time and place to be mentioned in such warrant.

CX. That every tax collector shall, within three months after receiving the corrected duplicate, pay into the hands of the treasurer of the county or township, as the case may be, the whole amount of the taxes charged and assessed in such duplicate, excepting such sums as the commissioners or supervisors and overseers, as the case may be, in their discretion, may exonerate him from, on pain of being answerable for, and chargeable with the whole balance so remaining unpaid.

CXI. That the secretary of any board of directors or controllers may at any time, within one year from the delivery of the duplicate of school tax to the collector thereof, file a certificate signed by the president and attested by the secretary, in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, stating the amount of said tax due and unpaid by said collector at the date thereof; and it shall be the duty of the prothonotary to enter the same on his docket; which certificate shall from such entry, have the same operation and effect as a judgement of said court against said collector and his sureties, and execution may be issued thereon, in like manner as in judgments, for the amount remaining unpaid at the date of said execution, at any term of the court aforesaid.

In accordance with the foregoing sections, the instructions by the State Superintendent says:

"Though the tax may be collected any time within two years, yet the bond should require and the board thould exact the collection and settlement of the duplicate within one year. No other will keep the financial affairs of the district in a satisfactory condition."

The above sections and rulings of the State laws upon the school tax question is of important interest to every tax payer, school director, treasurer and collector and is given in the hope that with a better understanding upon the subject much of the trouble and difficulties heretofore experienced in the collection of the school taxes may be overcome.—*Journal.*

New Advertisements.

THE

EXAMINER and CHRONICLE

[ESTABLISHED IN 1823.]

AND BY MANY THOUSANDS

The Most Widely Circulated

Baptist Newspaper in America,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT

39 Park Row, New York,

BY

EDWARD BRIGHT & CO,

Is now delivered by mail, postage prepaid,

At $2.50 a year.

Clubs of ten, $22, with a free paper.

The Examiner and Chronicle is distinctively a Family Newspaper. In making it the Editor has the co-operation of the best newspaper writers of his own denomination, besides the occassional contributions, in special departments, of writers of acknowledged ability in other communions.

IT COMPRISES

A Current Event Expositor;
A Living Pulpit and Platform;
A Missionary and Baptist Event Record;
A Sunday-school Institute;
An Educational Advocate;
A Literary Theological, Scientific and Art Review;
A Popular Family Miscellany and Puzzlers Realm;
The Husband Helper;
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All conducted in an outspoken, wide-awake and popular manner.

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Parent, School Teacher, or other person, to send his or her address on a postal card or a letter for a

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One of the Brightest, Best and CHEAPEST young folks' papers published in the world. Immense circulation. Every subscriber gets a Premium.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

SEND AT ONCE.

S. L. THROPE, Publisher,
10-3-2t 14 Bolivar Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

25 STYLES OF CARDS, 10c., or 25 New Year Cards, 20c. Samples, 3c. J. Husted & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 10 3 4t

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of summary writs of *Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte on Saturday, January 26, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. the following described real Estate of the defendants to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of David Ross, on the east by lands of John Hess, on the south by lands of Thomas Patton, and on the west by lands of Thomas Patton, containing 40 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew Housman.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Shorb, Stewart & Co., on the east by lands of Frederick Gates' heirs, on the south by lands of Shorb, Stewart & Co., and on the west by lands of David Harpster's heirs, containing 200 acres more or less, about 125 acres cleared; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Calderwood.

ALSO,

All the right, title, and interest of the defendant in and to all those two certain tracts or pieces of ground situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa. One thereof bounded on the north by public road, on the east by lands of Samuel McWilliams, on the south by lands of J. J. Goheen, and on the west by lands of J. M. Condo, containing 83 perches. The other thereof bounded on the east by lands of Jacob M. Condo, on the south by lands of J. J. Goheen, on the north by public road, and on the west by Presbyterian church of Spruce Creek, containing 102 5-10 perches; thereon erected one and a-half story dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob M. Condo.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, Penna., bounded on the north by James S. Krape, on the east by lands belonging to the estate of Daniel Eckel, and Andrew Housman, on the south by lands of J. F. Patton and Henry Snyder, and on the west by lands of Jonathan Musser and Henry Bloom, containing one hundred acres more or less; thereon erected a two-story brick house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, all cleared and in good state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. D. Ross.

ALSO,

All the following described real estate of the defendant to wit: situate in the town of Centre Hall, Potter township, Centre county, Pa., on the north by lands of Jacob Arney, and on the east by the Brushvalley road, on the south by lands of John T. Lee, and on the west by an alley, containing ¼ acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be as the property of C. E. Peck.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot of E. Perks, (now Robert Lloyd) on the east by north 7th street, on the south by Pine street, and on the west by north 6th street, fronting on north 6th street 132 feet, and extending back 240 feet to said 7th street; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Perks.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or tract of land situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., beginning at the public road leading to Turnpike at Gum Stump, thence by lands of John Witherite, north 19 degrees, west 91 perches to stones, thence north north 77½ degrees, east 231 perches to stones, thence by lands of Samuel Shank and Andrew Fetzer south 20 degrees, west 135 perches to stones, thence north 70 degrees, west 20 perches to a chestnut stump, thence south 5 degrees, west 8 perches to stones, thence south 85½ degrees, west 86 perches to stones, thence south 88 degrees, west 18 perches to the place of beginning, containing 109 acres and 22 perches be the same more or less; thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, bank barn and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Williams.

ALSO,

All that certain building and lot of ground situate in Centre Hall, Centre county, Pa., bounded north by Church street, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of Peter Neff, and on the west by lot of Workinger; thereon erected a two story dwelling about 16 by 20 feet on the wall. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Myers, owner and contractor.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., in what is known as Lloydsville, beginning at the corner of property late the estate of Richard Atherton, on Atherton street, thence north 31 degrees, west 100 feet to other lot of J. R. McKinney, thence at a right angle and by the line of said lot 201 feet to a street, thence by the street 100 feet to the line of lands of Atherton heirs, thence along said lands 201 feet to the place of beginning, being 100 feet front on Atherton street, and 200 feet deep; having thereon erected a double house, two stories high, and built of frame, one of said houses being 18 by 20 feet, and the other 20 by 25 feet, with stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. R. McKinney.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Benner township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Adam Swartz, on the east by lands of Robert Valentine, and on the south and west by lands of Wm. F. Reynolds, containing 5 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Also all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Benner township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north and east by lands of Isaac Mulberger, on the south by lands of Alexander Shuey, containing 14 acres more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Miller.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Jacksonville, Marion township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the south by John Schmidt, on the east by lot of Harding heirs, on the south by main road, and on the west by an alley, containing about ¼ of an acre; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable, and other outbuildings, and known as the D. M. Beck lot; also one other lot in Jacksonville, bounded on the north by main road, east by Jacob Nihart, south and west by lot of John Schmidt, containing about ¼ of an acre; thereon erected one and a half story frame store house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. F. Holmes and R. K. Wilson.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., on the north side of Bishop street, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot of Mrs. Ida. B. Smith, on the north by Cherry alley, on the west by lot of R. D. Cummings and on the south by Bishop street, containing in front on Bishop street 60 feet and extending in depth 200 feet to Cherry alley; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., on the south side of Bishop street, bounded on the north by Bishop street, on the west by lot of Mrs. M. Cunningham, on the south by an alley, on the east by other lot of said McCafferty, containing in front on Bishop street 44 feet and extending back 200 feet to an alley; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., on the south side of Bishop street, on the east by lot of Charles K. McDermott, on the south by an alley and on the west by other lot of said McCafferty, containing in front on Bishop street about 75 feet and extending back in depth 200 feet to an alley; thereon erected a story and a half dwelling house and other out buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of Shortlidge & Co., on the east by lands of Daniel Rhoads, on the south by a street and on the west by lot of Michael Kelley, having a front on said street of 70 feet and extending back 200 feet to lands of Shortlidge & Co.; thereon erected a double frame dwelling house.

ALSO,

All those two certain messuages, tenement and lot of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: one thereof beginning at a corner of Allegheny street and an alley, 20 feet north of lots of Robert Valentine, thence north 200 feet, along said street, thence east 200 feet, thence south 200 feet to an alley thence west 200 feet to the place of beginning, the said tract lying on the east side of Allegheny street. The other thereof lying on the west side of Allegheny street, beginning at a corner of Allegheny street and an alley 20 feet north of lots lately sold by James A. Beaver to James S. Birkey, thence north 100 feet, thence west 200 feet, thence south 100 feet to an alley thence east along said alley 200 feet to the place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution and sold as the property of Charles McCafferty.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situated in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on north by lands of Mrs. M. Green, east by Moshannon avenue, south by an alley, west by Sycamore street, fronting on Moshannon avenue 120 feet and extending back 200 feet; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Fravel.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Central City, Boggs township, Pa., on Rail Road and Grove street, fronting on said Rail Road street 50 feet and running back on said Grove street 190 feet to an alley, being lot No. 164 in general plan of said Central City; thereon erected a 2½ story frame hotel building, large frame stable and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Julius Seigworth and Armistacia Seigworth.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situated in College and Harris townships, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Bricker's heirs, west and north, by lands of Dr. E. W. Hale and on the east by Bellefonte and Boalsburg turnpike and lands of John S. Foster, containing 18 acres more or less; no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Stover, Sam'l Stover, Wm. Stover and H. M. Stover.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna., bounded on the north by an alley, east by lot of Evan Blanchard, south by Linn street, and west by German Reform Church, fronting on Linn street 75 feet, 200 feet deep; thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, bounded and described as follows, to wit: North by lot of A. O. Furst and others, east by lot of Harris estate, south by an alley, and west by an alley, containing about 3 acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William McClelland.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Penna., adjoining lands of A. C. Hinton, John Uzzle, and lands of Snow Shoe Land Association, containing 16 acres more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, without any other improvements thereon. Also the following lots of ground in plots of Snow Shoe City, a lot fronting on Moshannon Avenue, and adjoining an alley, being the one-half of lots No. 583 and 584 with a small stable erected thereon. Also two other lots of ground situate in Snow Shoe City, Centre county, Pa., fronting on Moshannon Avenue, between Nectar street and an alley; thereon erected a large two story dwelling house, large store room, stable and other outbuildings, being same ground known as Lots No. 579, 580, 581, and 582, in the general plot or plan of said town. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Sarah H. Crissman, widow of Adam Crissman, dec'd, J. H. Crissman, W. H. Crissman, and Harry Crissman, widow and heirs of said deceased.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Curtin & Co., on the east by lands of —— Smith, on the south by lands surveyed in the warrantee name of Joseph Gueburg, and on the west by lands of Curtin & Co., containing 250 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, two tenant houses, stable and other outbuildings. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of J. Packer, on the east by lands of James Loder, on the south by lands of John Gardner, and on the west by lands of B. Weber, containing 11 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael and Gibson Packer.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Penn township, Centre county, Penna., beginning at a line stone near the old Brushvalley road, thence along same north ¾ degrees, east 20 7-10 perches to a point in the old road, thence by Michael Boyer's land south 73½ degrees, west 4 perches to a post, thence north 8¼ degrees, east 33 3-10 perches to a stone, thence by George Swartz's land south 89 degrees, west 34¾ perches, thence north 51½ degrees, west 20 4-10 perches to stones, thence south 57¾ degr's, west 17 4-10 perches to a post near Turnpike road, thence south 29 degrees, east 13 3-10 perches to a post, thence by Samuel Lore's lot south 55 degrees, east 19 9-10 perches to a post, thence south 10½ degrees, east 8 perches to a stone, thence north 79¾ degrees, east one perch to a post, thence along an alley south 10¾ degrees, east 37 6-10 perches to a post, thence by Wm. S. Musser land north 69 degrees, east 35 perches to the place of beginning, containing 17 acres and 13 perches, neat measure; thereon erected a two story dwelling house, bank barn, saw mill, planing mill, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Peters.

ALSO,

All the right, title, and interest of William H. Gentzell in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at stones thence along lands of Benjamin Ripka south 29½ degrees, east 222 perches to stones, thence along lands of Henry Lingle north 62 degrees, east 25 5-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of William Auman north 21¾ degrees, west 222 perches to stones, thence along lands of Andrew Sarvey south 62 degrees, west 25 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 33 acres and 69 perches. Also, all that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence along lands of the heirs of Jacob Stover, deceased, south 22 degrees, east 84 perches to stones thence along lands of the heirs of John Ripka, deceased, south 62 degrees, west 118 perches to stones, thence along lands surveyed in the name of Nicholas and Michael Deckert and Michael Mayes north 60¼ degrees, west 54 perches to pitch pine, thence south 60½ degrees, west 46 perches to a fallen pine, thence north 75 degrees, west 36 perches to a chestnut oak, thence along lands of the heirs of Paul Emerick, deceased, north 26 degrees, west 28 perches to a spruce stump, thence along lands of Daniel Brown and others, north 64 degrees, east 230 perches to the place of beginning, containing 90 acres and 116 perches more or less. Also, all that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John F. Ream, Andrew McClintock and Frederick Zettel, on the east by lands of William Grove and Charles Wingard, on the south by lands of John Emerick and Nicholas Voneida, and on the west by lands of John A. Confer, Levi Reeder and Jacob Bechdol, containing 181 acres and 62 perches net; thereon erected a two story house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William H. Gentzell.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Penna., numbered respectively 56 and 57 on general plan of the town of Phillipsburg aforesaid, and described as follows, viz: On the north by Laurel street, on the east by North 2d street, on the south by Presqueisle street, and on the west by lot No. 55, owned by Gonoe, being the same premises which David Johnston and Charlotte, his wife, by their Indenture bearing date the 18th day of August, 1856, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book "V" page 513, did grant and convey to James M. Conrad, &c., together with the hereditaments and appurtenances; thereon erected a story and a half frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Miles Cleveland, jr., J. J. Fleming, J. Kline and G. S. Flegal, terre tenant.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of J. H. Crissman and W. H. Crissman, in and to the following described real estate to wit: All that certain tract or piece of ground situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of A. C. Hinton, John G. Uzzle and lands of the Snow Shoe Land Association, containing 16 acres more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence without any other improvements thereon. Also, the following lots of ground in plot of Snow Shoe City, a lot fronting on Moshannon avenue and adjoining an alley, being one-half of lots No. 583 and 584, with a small stable erected thereon. Also two other lots of ground situate in Snow Shoe City, Centre county, Pa., fronting on Moshannon avenue between Nectar street and an alley, thereon erected a large two story dwelling house, large store room, stable and other outbuildings, being same ground known as Lots No. 579, 580, 581 and 582 in the general plot or plan of said town. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. H. Crissman, W. H. Crissman, trading as J. H. Crissman & Brother.

ALSO,

All, the right, title and interest of Sarah H. Crissman, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of A. C. Hinton, John G. Uzzle and lands of the Snow Shoe Land Association, containing 16 acres more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, without any other improvements thereon. Also, a lot fronting on Moshannon avenue and adjoining an alley, being one-half of lots No. 583 and 584, with a small stable erected thereon. Also two other lots of ground situate in Snow Shoe City, Centre county, Pa., fronting on Moshannon avenue, between Nectar street and an alley, thereon erected a large two story dwelling house, large store room, stable, and other outbuildings, being same ground known as Lots No. 579, 580, 581, and 582, in the general plot or plan of said town. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Sarah H. Crissman, widow and heirs of said deceased.

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ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Curtin & Co., on the east by lands of —— Smith, on the south by lands surveyed in the warrantee name of Joseph Gueburg, and on the west by lands of Curtin & Co., containing 250 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, two tenant houses, stable and other outbuildings. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of J. Packer, on the east by lands of James Loder, on the south by lands of John Gardner, and on the west by lands of B. Weber, containing 11 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael and Gibson Packer.

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ALSO,

All the right, title, and interest of William

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

We are glad to note that the late meeting of the State Grange, at Hollidaysburg, was well attended. The initiation fee was reduced from five to three dollars. Among the permanent members it gives us pleasure to mention Leonard Rhone of Potter, G. W. Campbell of Harris, George W. Campbell of Harris, George Dale of College, and John A. Hunter of Half-Moon, Centre county.

We clip the following item from the *Practical Farmer*, in reference to the growing of Compton's Early corn. We submit that this is a piece of vague information to come from the source it does. It does not say from whence it eminated—Maine or California, Minnesota or Texas. To be of any benefit it should have stated the climate, the kind of soil, what kind of manure or fertilizer, if any, to *practically* benefit the ordinary farmer. Plain, common sense information is what farmers require, and not half the story:

"W. W. Farnsworth writes: Seeing several reports in regard to Compton's Early corn, I concluded to send mine. Last spring I purchased and planted one pint of this variety. It came up remarkably well and grew vigorously; was planted May 10, and ripened about Aug. 10 or 15. It yielded nine bushels (ears) of good, sound corn, on fifteen and one-half rods of ground, or ninety-three bushels to the acre. Now, while this is not a remarkable yield in itself, it was very good considering the ground it occupied, which was quite unsuited to corn. I also planted four acres with seed obtained from Jas. Lyons, and this only yielded sixty bushels (ears) per acre, on soil rather better than that on which Compton's Early produced ninety-three bushels. Aside from productiveness, there are several good as well as some bad points about this corn. The ear is slender and the kernel rather short. As it is quite flinty it might possibly be necessary to grind it before feeding, though any corn is better for being ground. On the other hand, it is hardy, early, productive, and the stalks do not grow but seven or eight feet high, making less and finer fodder to handle. Let us hear from others as to varieties, yield, &c."

From the following it would seem that the Grangers are looking after an institution in which to educate their rising generation. At the late annual meeting at Hollidaysburg, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The general government made an appropriation as an endowment for agricultural and industrial colleges in the several States; and,

Whereas, By an act of the State Legislature under the provisions of the act of Congress, has established the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, situated in Centre county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Grange appoint a committee to visit said college, and ascertain whether it fills the design for which it was intended under the above act, namely, to give an agricultural and mechanical education.

Also the following in relation to taxation:

The Committee on Legislation submitted the following form of petition to the Legislature, and recommended that it be generally signed by members throughout the State and forwarded to the next Legislature:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, pray your honorable bodies to pass a law providing for uniform taxation on all kinds of property, in accordance with our constitution.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws recommended the following amendments to the constitution of National Grange:

[1] Art. VI.—The minimum fee for membership in a subordinate Grange shall be: For men, three dollars, and for women, one dollar, for the four degrees.

[2] Amend preamble under the head of "Organization—National Grange," by adding the following at the close of the first paragraph under said head:

"Each State shall be entitled to two votes in the National Grange, and an additional vote for every ten thousand paying members in excess of ten thousand."

The clauses were adopted unanimously.

Grange No. 728 presented resolutions in favor of some action in regard to the encouragement of homeopathy in treatment of disease among domestic animals, which were referred to the Committee on Education, who reported as follows:

We, the Committee on Education, beg leave to report that we have considered the preamble and resolutions presented by Grange No, 728, relative to the treatment of sick horses, horned cattle, sheep, prultry, pigs, and other domestic animals, and the establishment of homeopathic veterinary colleges, and consider the subject difficult and obstruse, and feel incompetent to do justice to the subject; therefore recommend that the matter be referred to a committee of homeopathic physicians.

Farmers' Gardens.

The following editorial, from the *Country Gentleman*, is so well-timed and meets our views so thoroughly that we reproduce it, with the hope that every farmer who reads it will profit by following its teachings. The manner of cultivating, as suggested, is within the practice of every farmer, and a liberal amount of vegetable food is far more conclusive to health than salt meat, which, as Ingersoll says, requires you to make wells of yourselves, after eating, to enable you to quench thirst, and then wonder why you have'nt good health:

Many farmers mistakenly suppose that the products of the garden are luxuries which they cannot afford to enjoy, or to supply to their families. They do not seem to be aware that fruits and vegetables are more profitable in feeding their households than anything else they can raise. They save the purchase of many things at the grocers's. They lessen the necessity of so heavy a supply of costly meats. They diminish the consumption of that expensive material, butter. With some, the whole catalogue of garden vegetables consists of potatoes and cabbages. Sometimes they add a few turnips, and more rarely parsnips for only a few weeks, for, not taking care of them, they soon wilt and dry, and become of little value. They might as well have asparagus in early spring, spinach, radishes, vegetable oysters, parsnips, beets of two or three sorts, early and late, celery, cauliflowers, broccoli, savoy as well as drumhead cabbage, summer and winter squashes, and many other vegetables, most of them as easy in growth as the few on the limited catalogue which they now have. They may add the small fruits with little trouble, and have two or three quarts of delicious strawberries on their tables daily for several weeks during the early part of summer, followed with an equal supply of raspberries afterwards. Their meagre crop of currants might be changed to abundance and large size by care and cultivation. Grapes, one of the most wholesome of all fruits, may be had through the entire months of autumn and half of winter, enough for any common family, from a quarter-acre vineyard.

Some are deterred from the necessary care and labor for securing these economical luxuries by the erroneous supposition that they require great labor and much cost. They judge from the fact that their own gardens have been allowed to run to weeds, which have either been pulled out with much finger-labor, or else these weeds have remained and have choked the crop. If most of the space occupied with the fruits and vegetables were planted in rows, so as to be cultivated by means of a horse, this would not cost more than equal areas in their corn and potato fields. If they made it a rule to pass the cultivator often enough to prevent the weeds from ever reaching the surface of the soil, the expense would be even less than that of some farm crops as too often laboriously managed.

There is one other requsite in connection with a well kept garden, essential to a good winter supply, and that is the cellar. The garden originates and grows the luxuries, the cellar receives and preserves them. This should therefore receive special attention. Most important of all, it should be kept perfectly clean, without the slightest vestige of decaying matter, mouldiness, or bad odor. It must secure against frost. A proper degree of constant ventilation must be given. Then, when the crops from the garden are placed in it, they should be in a condition to keep well. Never indulge in slovenly practice of placing them in heaps on the cellar bottom. They should be packed in neat boxes, bin or barrels. Those roots which wilt and shrivel need special packing in damp moss or sawdust. The brown moss from swamps, used by nurserymen in packing trees and plants, is excellent; but where this cannot be had, the green moss from the woods, broken up and pulverized, answers nearly as well. Damp sawdust will do in moderate sized boxes; in large ones there is danger of it heating. Beets, parsnips and turnips, to keep plump and fresh, will require such packing. We have taken beets from the box where they had been thus placed twelve months before, when bringing in the fresh beets late in autumn from the garden, and the two could not be distinguished by the external appearance.

It is much easier to keep a cellar in good and cleanly order, and everything neat and in place, than to allow the accumulation of decaying matter, and afterwards to be compelled to clean it all out, with the danger of diseases from bad air superadded.

There is one important advantage in a free and regular supply of ripe fruit from the garden, that is too often quite overlooked—its beneficial effect in preserving health. We have known families moving into new countries, to keep perfectly well so long as their supply of even dried fruit lasted them, but afterwards to be much afflicted with sickness when it was gone. We have known families in new countries, who took pains to secure an early and regular supply of small fruits and plenty of vegetables, to maintain continued good health, while their neighbors, without such precaution, were more or less troubled with malarial diseases. There is no question that men have sometimes paid more for doctor's bills, to say nothing of other loss from sickness, than would have been sufficient to cultivate a good garden, and this not merely in new countries, but in those long settled.

In addition to the suggestions already made on the best and most economical cultivation of gardens, there is one other requisite which it may be well to allude to before closing these remarks. This is the importance and value of copious manuring for nearly all vegetables. It is hardly possible to apply too much, in connection with thorough stirring and pulverization. Take asparagus, for example. Plant it thickly in beds, with ordinary care, and you will get stalks about the size of a writing-pencil. Plant it deep, three feet apart each way, with plenty of manure, and plow in every year a copious supply of well rotted manure, and you will be rewarded with stalks about as large as a hoe-handle, and receive more from a given area, than from the crowded, scantily manured bed.

Essay on Fruit-Growing.

We reproduce an essay read before the National Grange by J. J. Rosa. It contains so many wholesome truths and so many practical ideas that it will repay every farmer as well as those in any way interested in agriculture to not only read it carefully, but to study it in all its details. It embodies our ideas and divulges them to a better advantage to the general reader than we could do it:

It was fruit grown and not fruit growing, that was made by Satan the medium through which to tempt man, and by means of which he caused our first disobedience, in judgment whereof came God's displeasure and curse on man and on the earth for man's sake. And again, fruit was the indirect cause of a special curse upon one-third of the human race, when Ham, for laughter at the inebriety of his father, caused the old gentleman's displeasure.

Yet fruit *per se* is the crown of God's great work in the vegetable kingdom, and as such, was no doubt intended as man's reward for tilling and dressing the garden.

I do, indeed, magnify my profession as a fruit grower (for a profession I esteem it), and often there comes to me the expression of an old fruit growing friend, who, in an address before an incorporate institution of our State, declared that it was exceedingly hard for a man to remain bad who would grow fruit for a livelihood.

That fruit is healthful and almost a necessity in the daily diet of man, might have claimed a labored argument to maintain twenty years ago, but to-day, and before this intelligent audience of Patrons, I know this position will be readily conceded. Its growth might be, and indeed should be, co-extensive with the habitations of man; yet we find only a small proportion of even those who live by agriculture that grow even enough for their own family consumption—while a vast majority have stomachs that are such strangers to fruit that they must eat it with as much caution as the starving are first fed bread.

Fruit always grows with a remarkable adaptability to man's local wants. From the delightful acid of the luscious strawberry, which commences its annual tour at the Gulf in March, and week by week follows the northward course of the sun, until in the longest days it reaches to and beyond the boundary of the lakes. From this until the October harvest of rich, crisp apples every Patron should be able to supply a daily dessert for his table from some fresh fruit of his own growing. See how they lap each on another in ripening; strawberries, cherries, currants, rasberries, apricots, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, cranberries and apples, besides many other kinds more local in their growth. Each and all of these every farmer may and should have, while his life is only a *pro rata* existence as he lacks them.

One hundred strawberry plants will, in the second season, supply any ordinary family with an abundance of berries. The Wilson is chosen for marketing because of its carrying qualities; but for the family I would recommend other varieties, as being much larger and sweeter. Fifty plants each of the blackberry and rasberry will be found to yield an abundance for home use. These plants need not necessarily occupy much space. They may be planted along the garden fence, to which they may be tastefully trained; or they may be planted in rows, four feet each way. Twenty currant bushes will occupy very little space, but to any one that will give them attention, they will yield a gratifying harvest. A half dozen trees each of cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, plums and apples, will together occupy less than 200 feet square, and will in their product add a richness to the home that is unknown about the habitations where these are wanting. Besides, on this 200 feet square, may be grown all the berries mentioned above, except the cranberries, for which almost every farmer has a half acre of marsh lands, scarcely good for anything else.

Since fruit is so desirable and may be obtained with so little expense, "Why," you may ask, "is there so large a proportion of the tillers of the soil without it?" Well, the reasons are too numerous to give in this place, but some of the principal ones are: First, procrastination, that thief which has stolen more from the average farmer than all the monopolies combined. He intends to plant, but never commences. Next, the enemies of fruit, especially from the insect world, have caused some failures and consequent discouragement to many. The swindling nursery agent, too, has disappointed thousands, who, after cultivating a worthless tree, with some unpronounceable name, for six or eight years, have cut the tree down as a useless cumberer of the ground.

A lack of knowledge is one great reason in this, as in all other business, for the unsuccessful prosecution of the work; to correct which I would suggest that Patrons insist that their children be taught in school more of agriculture and less of shop-keeping. Take your average boy of fifteen from school to-day—he has learned to make an invoice of dry-goods, to compute the insurance premium on a cargo of imported silks; he can open and close a set of books for the grocer or commission man; but what knowledge has he of "how plants grow," or of the anatomy or proper care of his father's animals, either in health or sickness? What does he know of grafting, budding, pruning, or hybridizing fruits or grains? Can he name one-half the trees, or one-tenth the plants he meets in his daily walks; or intelligently discern between the injurious insects and those which are friends of his vocation? Can he name a dozen of all the myriads that sport in the sunlight or revel in the rock? What does he know of the useless or useful weeds that grow unbidden in the fields? Of the reptiles does he know only their loathsome looks, or can he select those that feed wholly on insects, and are thus only a blessing and not a curse to the farmer?

How foolish to educate our children through all their most susceptible years of youth, in the knowledge and methods of salesmen, agents and merchants, without even one text book specially adapted to any part of a rural life, and then expect them to bloom into maturity with any love or taste for agriculture. The duty of farmers organized will not end until this matter of text books for the common school has been firmly established in the interest of our calling. The war will be a long one against the prejudices of the masses, and the thoroughly organized force of book publishers who have their paid spies in every hamlet, so that when the least change in text books is suggested, the school commissioner and district committee are surprised, in less than a week, with a visit from the publishers' agent. But the sooner the Rubicon is passed, the quicker will farmers' children be educated in their own rather than others' calling. Ireland has always been the recruiting station for the English army; so the farm has been the source of supply for office boys and counter jumpers, time out of date. True, many have risen to distinction in their calling; but remember that it has ever been the practice to educate (always for some other profession than farming), the bright boy, even to the mortgaging of the homestead for the means, while of the others they will say: "I fear he will be good for nothing but a farmer." So "to him that hath they give, and from him that hath not they take away even that he hath." I assert, and challenge proof to the contrary, that more than half of the farmers' sons who seek a livelihood in the cities, go to a baser calling and harder labor than they would submit to on the farm. Our Samsons are blinded, and are compelled to grind in the prison house of Gaza.

If from this meeting there could go forth the report of a committee on this subject, suggesting some good, practical method of engrafting on to the present system of studies in the district schools, or perhaps in certain cases a substitution of text books on the following subjects: say for the winter term, anatomy and care of domestic animals, and agricultural chemistry; for spring term, botany and etomology; for fall term, how plants grow, manufacture of fertilizers, preserving of vegetables, fruits and grain, and ornithology; we would bestow a lasting blessing on the husbandry of the future, and even in our day we might see our sons growing into educated farmers, instead of dropping into this business after failure in some mercantile pursuit. The average teacher may not be prepared to instruct in the above branches, but when he understands that to teach in a rural district these are requisite, a teacher will be found, not only posted in the theory, but daily prepared, with practical experiments, to demonstrate the text.

Don't let me be understood as asking one iota less of the fundamental principles of education for a farmer than for a merchant. I ask more, as the studies above named prove. Neither would I be put off by the excuse of the teacher, that they have "no time for such lessons." Let them come one or two afternoons of each week with such practical demonstrations as to interest even the whole school, as well as one class.

Fruit is now calling for the best thought and effort of the age. We need the chemist to show the cause and remedy of blight and of imperfect growth; the entomologist to keep pace with the insects and to show how we may keep them in check; the thrifty, practical "husbandman" to cultivate and to prune; the inventor to devise new and cheap methods of preserving, and ways of transportation; and, above all, we need more frequent interchange of experience and opinions between growers, to the end that a more perfect and practical knowledge of the business may prevail, and that the world may be more evenly supplied.

To Newton was suggested the law of gravitation by the falling of an apple, but to the average grower falling apples imply only wormy fruit. Whence comes the brain that will form the lever with which to overcome this law of gravitation and hold the apple to its parent stem a sufficient length of time for nature to mature its growth? The air and the earth are filled with the elements of perfect animal and vegetable growth, and they are also filled with the elements of decay. Who will furnish a ready formula for the one or a prescription for the other? How soon will agriculture cease to be a battle in darkest night? When shall we judge of the properties of our soil with at least the same facilities that we now select food for our animals, and cease to plant trees or sow grain by the "hit or miss" system that is aptly illustrated by feeding insects to horses, or fattening poultry on straw? How may we set plates of copper and zinc that by currents of electricity we may profitably excite vegetable growth? Or what form of telephone will make audible the counsels of nature's senate chamber? By what mechanical or chemical process shall we save from the years of plenty to furnish bread for the years of famine?

If I were to give a statistical account of the varieties and amount of fruit grown on our Peninsula, how and where it found a market in the green state, in canneries, and in evaporators, it might be of service as reference, but would not be interesting reading for this occasion. Let me speak of peaches only, and of them but a few figures, from which the steady increase may be judged, and with it the increase of all other fruit growing in our favored sea girt home. About three million baskets found a market this year, which is about half an average crop, and less than one-fourth of the trees growing on the Peninsula are capable of bearing.

It was thought fifteen years ago that the peach business was overdone, when less than one-tenth of the present acreage was supplying the market. Canning then came to the rescue, and enabled the grower to send his fruit across the continent. Orchards were planted and grown like magic, until again we had come to think that the limit was now reached without doubt; when lo! the evaporators solved the problem, and, until every inhabitant in the United States at least knows what evaporated fruit is, the orchards may increase. The product of all the evaporators this season in peaches is estimated at 450,000 pounds, requiring 90,000 bushels of mature fruit to produce it. I doubt if over one-tenth of the people know what evaporated fruit is; or if *one* in a hundred ever used it. It has never yet been produced in quantities sufficient to afford current quotations in the market reports, and until the housekeeper has tested its merits as an article of diet, there remains in waiting for her a pleasant surprise to give her family in a new dish that all will enjoy.

The planting of trees, their pruning and cultivation, the harvesting and shipping of fruit, together with its preservation for winter use, call into action the higher faculties of man. There is the planning of the plot, where for years one must watch and wait the unfolding and realization of his design; the cultivation and enriching the soil to quicken growth; the pruning, to direct and control the symmetry of God's happy thought, a perfect "tree;" the watching of bud and blossom and growing fruit. All this has so concentrated one's thoughts and very existence for a term of years, that he is unsatisfied with any undeveloped condition in himself, and longs to expand in every faculty according to the design of the Great Husbandman.

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C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens,

Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflamitory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improved my digestion. Respectfully,

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W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative properties of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the last three weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them. With great obligation I am

Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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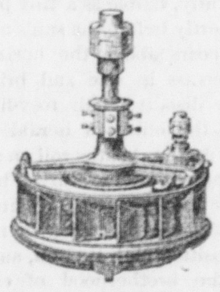
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WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block, Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

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Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

$60. Per month will be paid to a good, energetic man in each county to introduce Dr. EGLE'S **New Illustrated History of Pa.** Write immediately and state experience in this business, and age. Address

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Harrisburg, Pa.

Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in. 48 9t

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LUMBER

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Reduced Rates.

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RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte and Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,
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LOVERS BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, or Secrets of Love, Courtship and Marriage—Showing how to get married, live happily, obtain health, wealth and distinction, and appear to advantage in society—200 pages—300,000 sold. Mailed for 10 cents, in Postage Stamps or Currency. Address, THE UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Newark, N. J. 9 45-3m

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For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE,

A SOLID GOLD SOCIETY BADGE

Can be secured by all on compliance with the following conditions:—The Franklin Jewelry Co., 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Solid Gold Society and Lodge Badges, will send a Solid Gold Society Badge to any one who receives this notice, as a special advertising premium from this house. These Badges or Lodge Pins are guaranteed to be of solid gold, as the following letter from the Company will testify:

OFFICE OF FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO.,
704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

To whom it may concern:—The badges sent out under this arrangement we guarantee to be solid gold, enameled, engraved, and finished by the best workmen, and made according to the regulation designs obtained from the lodge secretaries of the various orders throughout the United States and Great Britain. We will honor no order that does not contain the Gold Badge Coupon, and we will not honor the coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed] FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO.

GOLD BADGE COUPON.

On receipt of this coupon, together with 90 cents to cover all charges, including expressage or mailing, packing and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address a solid gold

Society or Lodge Badge Pin.

We warrant the above Badge to be worth $6, as such goods are usually sold. All charges are to be prepaid by the 90 cents sent us, and the Solid Gold Society or Lodge Badge Pin will be delivered at destination, free of any other charge.

Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this coupon is null and void. [Signed] FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO.,
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The names of the Orders that each Gold Badge represents are as follows: Nos. 1, 12, 24, Good Templars; Nos. 2, 6, 9, 18, 25, 28, Masonic; Nos. 3, 5, Sons of Temperance; No. 4, Knights of Pythias; No. 7, Sons of America; Nos. 8, 10, 14, 15, 20, 23, 27, 30, Odd-Fellows; Nos. 11, 13, 21, 26, American Mechanics; No. 16, Red Men; Nos. 17, 29, Masonic and Odd-Fellows combined; No. 19, Locomotive Engineers; No. 22, Temple of Honor. The following Gold Lodge Pins are not in the surrounding engravings for want of space: No. 31, Grangers; No. 32, Odd-Fellows' Encampment; No. 33, Knights of Pythias and Odd-Fellows combined; No. 34, Druids; No. 35, Knights-Templar; No. 36, Grand Army of the Republic; No. 37, Temperance Badge (anchor, cross, and heart combined); No. 38, Temple of Honor and Odd-Fellows combined; No. 39, Red Men and Odd Fellows combined; No. 40, Masonic Blipper, with Compass and Square.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By the terms of this contract, this liberal arrangement holds good for only ninety days from the date of this paper; therefore it is to the interest of all who are entitled to its benefits to see that they are not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Badges should be directed to the

FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO., 704 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Handsome illustrated catalogue sent free, by mail, on application.

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The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY

WEDNESDAY MORNING

AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Mottoes, 3 cents each, at Welch's.

Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, January 22.

Walnut motto frames, only 35 cents, at Welch's.

Paper, 7 cents per quire; envelopes, 5 cents per pack, at Welch's.

The thaw has caused a considerable rise in the Susquehanna river and taken the ice out of it.

Those who reaped their ice crop last week were wise, and can congratulate themselves as being in luck.

A look out on the pale air will strike the doubtful that we are destined to have quite a chunk of winter yet.

This is the sixteenth day of the first month; so 1878 can get right along without fear of interruption and pile up its eventful history.

Lock Haven is feeding fully three hundred of her citizens as a public charity. That requires a good deal of charity at the hands of a small city.

The cheerful newspaper man predicts better times. Well, it is a harmless amusement and he may be rewarded some day—the sooner the better.

The fearful rustling which was heard in the air, and has continued almost up to the present time, was caused by the liars throughout the country turning over a new leaf.

What a large volume it would make if the average man would write yearly a book and call it "New Year's Vows, or Busted Promises," keeping the subject matter in harmony with the title.

The Hon. S. H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, the *Watchman's* Democratic candidate for Governor, accompanied by his old friend Mr. Burnham, paid our town a hurried visit last week. They were the guests of W. F. Reynolds, of our town, while here.

We learn that our greenback friends have some notion of trying to elect some greenback officers to help govern our borough, at the spring election. We say go in, the more the merrier. We counsel our Republican friends, however, to keep a left eye on the Dem's. Don't get tripped up.

Go to J. A. Rankin & Son for all kinds of insurance. They have facilities for placing insurance unequalled by any agency in the county. Fire insurance, life insurance, accident insurance by the day, week, month or year. Steam boiler insurance, plate glass insurance, horse and cattle insurance.

The Lock Haven Industrial League elected officers on the 10th instant—T. P. Rynder, president, and Wm. Blesh, secretary. We are glad to learn that they have an industrial league in Lock Haven, as no place needs industry more than that city. Theodore will work up the league at a lively rate, if he don't do anything else.

On Monday, the 14th inst., John Bradley and his wife were arrested for a violation of the liquor laws. They gave bail for their appearance at court. John was an applicant for license a year ago and was refused. The quarter session will develop the case fully when it meets next Monday a week, when no doubt the majesty of the law will be vindicated, and the defendants may have the pleasure of enjoying a brief sojourn in Fort Munson.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company was held in Lock Haven, on Monday last, the 14th inst., for the purpose of electing officers and directors of said company for the present year. Hon. L. A. Mackey was elected president of the company, and Hon. Wm. P. Wilson, of Bellefonte, was elected secretary and treasurer. Hon. Thomas A. Scott, president of the Penn'a Central, ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, Hon. C. A. Mayer, Col. Wm. P. Wilson, James Gamble and Hon. A. C. Noyes, State Treasurer elect, were elected directors.

Picture and motto frames, of every style and price, at Welch's.

The new puddling mill at Logan, Mifflin county, will commence operations in a day or two, and will give employment to some seventeen hands.

George Swartz, of Hublersburg, whose foundry and machine shops were destroyed by fire in October last, has rebuilt them, and is now ready to fill all orders, in a first-class manner, as rapidly as possible.

No man in this section should despair as long as there is one sure pathway to wealth and distinction open to him. After he tries all else, he can start a newspaper and settle down, and know that for all the balance of his life glory, profit and happiness are his.

Applications for license at the January term of court will be resisted by the temperance people of the town and county. None but the pure and upright, and those vouched for by their Christian brethren, need apply. The Court, no doubt, will do its part to confine the traffic to the narrowest limits possible under the law, if the people but do their whole duty.

There will be a grand musical convention held in Emanuel's Reformed church, at Jacksonville, this county, beginning on Monday evening, Jan. 14th and closing on Saturday evening the 19th with a grand concert. Prof. Wm. T. Meyer will conduct the convention in person. Prof. McClintick, the violinist, Prof. Keister, the famous piccolo player, and other prominent musicians are expected to be present. All lovers of good music are cordially invited. Tickets for convention, including concert, 50 cents; for concert only, 25 cents.

The developments thus far in the Osceola oil search are very encouraging. On Friday last they came on to gas, which forced itself up out of the well with quite a rush. A match was applied to the stream of gas, which ignited, and shot a flame some feet into the air. It was with some difficulty that the fire was extinguished. Those who have embarked in the enterprise are very much encouraged, and feel assured of success. The well is now down between six and seven hundred feet. They have now both salt water and gas, next will come oil. Then what will become of Osceola?

George L. Potter, Esq., who runs the insurance business successfully in our town, some time since contracted with John Ardell, Jr., for the erection of a handsome residence for himself on Linn street, on the lot situated between Lyons and Thomas Hicks. The foundation walls are already put up, and lumber is being hauled upon the ground, and if the weather be not too inclement, the house will be speedily erected and pushed on to completion. The residence will be somewhat similar in style and architecture to those of the Hicks', and will add very much to the appearance of the northern part of Linn street. We will gladly welcome him to his new home among us Linn streeters.

The Bellefonte paper mill is now manufacturing paper out of manilla. This change is made because the farmers have been slow to convert their straw into money at a good price. We understand that W. H. Guie & Brother will still purchase straw, but unless the farmers haul it in in sufficient quantities to supply the capacity of the mill, they will make the change on manilla permanent and cease to make straw paper at all. The farmers should not overlook their own interests, but encourage this manufacturing enterprise and keep up a good market for their straw at good prices. The mill has capacity to use about two tons of straw per day.

The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce takes side against the silver bill. In this respect they differ from the merchants of Chicago and Toledo. The point at issue in this silver question as it relates to the bonds is, whether the construction shall be according to the terms of the contract and in favor of the people, or whether it shall be contrary to those terms and in faver of the bondholders, for no other reason than that interested parties would have it appear that it will injure the credit of the government to pay off the bonds according to the plain letter of the law on which they were based, sold and purchased. There is a great amonut of fuss about taking silver by some of the New York sharks, but there is no trouble tn passing it at the grocery of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block. He will take it at par, and give groceries at a lower price than they can be obtained elsewhere.

Oyster Supper.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school will give a grand oyster supper in Bush's Arcade on Tuesday evening next, January 22d, from 5 to 10 o'clock. All are invited.

Notwithstanding we are a most loyal, trusting and confiding people, it would astonish those who look upon fire-arms as a relic of barbarism to know how many old and young men in these parts carry revolvers in their hip pockets.

The insurance agency of J. A. Rankin & Son is the oldest in Centre county, being established in 1850. Reliable companies are represented and fair dealing is characteristic of the agency. Office north-west of court house, Bellefonte. Pa.

How do you like our new dress?—BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

Right well; first rate, in fact. It has the good old qualities so desirable in dress, and alas! so rare in these days of luxury and pride—*neatness and cleanliness*. But don't be so vain about it, old fellow, but remember that

"Fine feathers can ne'er make fine birds."

—*Millheim Journal*.

The *Watchman* says there is a letter in the Clearfield office addressed to the "Biggest Fool in Town," and that the epistle belongs to the editor of the REPUBLICAN. If the letter had been addressed to the "Biggest Fool *out* of Town" it would have reached the *Watchman* office long ere this as its true destination.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: "The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN enters the New Year with a new head and dress. Now if some one would only supply it with a little brains it might pass." If it were bray'n's we needed we would call upon the editor of the *Standard*, knowing he could assuredly meet any demand made on him in that line.

At this season of the year there are always accidents on the railroad. Do not leave your family unprovided for when you can purchase accident insurance tickets at such a trifling cost. Twenty-five cents purchases a ticket worth to your family $3,000 in case of death, or $15 per week to the assured in case of disability. Go to J. A. Rankin & Son for accident insurance.

Young men should henceforth avoid all dealings with their "uncles." John Fletcher, of Tennessee, fired at his nephew a few days ago with a shot-gun, obliterating his nose and entirely demolishing his teeth. That was a bad demolish for the nephew, but Sechler & Co. have demolished in a more agreeable way. They have demolished high prices. That is good news for these hard times. They are selling the best goods in the market low for cash. Remember the place—in Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office.

P. B. Melick, Esq., of Lock Haven, on the 9th inst. leased of R. D. Cummings, Esq., of Bellefonte, his slate quarry, located in Bald Eagle Valley, near Port Matilda, for a term of twenty-five years. It is said the slate taken from this hill and tested are of good quality. Mr. Melick intends to develop the the quarry at as early a date as the weather will permit, and if found to be of good quality, will work the quarry with a strong force. Mr. Melick is a man of good business capacity, shrewd and energetic, and if Bald Eagle hills have anything of value in them, he will extract it in a very lively manner. We hope the quarry will develop satisfactorily, as it will freshen up business in that locality, and no doubt prove profitable to all interested.

Improvement of the Times.

The indications for a general improvement in trade this spring are very encouraging. Valentines & Company have orders that will take them months to fill, and are now working furnace and mills to their utmost capacity. They report quite an active demand for their iron, and that they no longer solicit orders, but on the contrary they are solicited to fill orders. W. P. Duncan & Co. report that they received more orders for machinery at their shops last week than they have received in any one week for many years.

If Congress would speedily pass the silver bill and repeal the date fixed by the resumption act for resumption of specie payments, the spring trade would at once assume new life and activity, and prosperity and happiness would again brighten and cheer the many places that have been saddened by the severe prostration and stagnation of all business for the past four years. Let Congress act at once.

By special arrangement with an extensive New York importing house, Welch & Co. are enabled to retail teas at wholesale prices.

Serious Accident.

George Jodon and Harry Kabella, two men in employ at the car works, met with a very serious accident on Monday afternoon last. They were removing some iron from one part of the works to another, and placing it into a rack constructed against the side of the building. Just as they had wheeled a barrow load of iron along side of the rack, and were about to commence unloading it, the rack gave way and fell, crushing Jodon between the wheel barrow and the fallen structure. Jodon was caught on the back by the rack, and held between it and the barrow until force enough could gather to remove it, being several minutes. The structure had on it about eighteen hundred weight of iron, and almost pressed Jodon to death. No bones seem to have been broken, however, but internal injuries are apprehended of a serious nature. Yesterday morning he was feeling some better, but is still lying in a critical condition.

Mr. Kabella had his hands cut and bruised, as well as his shoulder, but his injuries are comparatively slight.

Astronomical.

Last Friday the planet Jupiter came in conjunction with the sun, and will be hidden for a time from view by the superior light of the great central luminary of the system, under whose eclipsing blaze this immense planet has more power to emit a visible ray than the tiny Martian satellite, whose circumference would be an easy day's walk for a swift-footed pedestrian.

When Jupiter is in conjunction with the sun he is at his greatest distance from the earth; the planet, the sun and the earth being in a straight line, with the sun in the centre. Friday he rose and set with the sun, and when, a few weeks hence, he becomes visible once more, he will have passed the western side of the sun and commenced his role of morning star. At first, faintly visible as a tiny point of light shortly before the sun's majestic face appears above the horizon, he will increase in size and brilliancy until he disputes with rosy-fingered Aurora the office of herald of the dawn. As the months roll on and he comes nearer to the earth, he will continue to increase in brilliancy until the 25th of July, when he reaches his opposition with the sun, and joins again the brotherhood of evening stars, whose sole representative besides himself will then be the red planet Mars.

Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture.

We hope all will remember, and not only remember but encourage, the enterprise of those who have secured the services of Henry Ward Beecher to lecture in this town on Tuesday the 22d of the present month. Mr. Beecher is one of the finest orators that America has ever produced, and we learn with regret that he has determined that this shall be the last season that he will appear before the public as a lecturer. This being the case, how foolish it will be for the people of Bellefonte and vicinity to neglect this last chance to hear this greatest of America's pulpit orators. Some have objected to hearing him because of some peculiar views which he is said to hold forth to his congregation at Brooklyn. With this matter we have nothing to do. No doubt Mr. Beecher preaches the Word according to the light which is given him. Shall we judge him? or shall we adopt the sensible course and leave this matter with him, his people and his God? As a lecturer no one can or will deny he is head and shoulders above every other man on the continent. That he can instruct as well as entertain us we think there are none so conceited as to deny. Shall we forego this opportunity to sit at the feet of wisdom or sip from the fountain of knowledge on account of any foolish sentimentality? Shall we refuse to hear him lecture upon the "Wastes and Burdens of Society," because he cannot look upon God as representing the same character as we do? because in the goodness of his heart he cannot conceive of a Heavenly Father who could create souls on purpose to "sweep like dead flies, aye, like living ones, into hell?"

Let us all go and hear him; let us go to learn from him whatever of good there may be to learn. Certainly God would not have endowed him with such a god-like intellect for nothing, and if, perchance, we should find it only a mixture of good and evil, we can at least use the reason which our Heavenly Father has given us; we can follow the teachings of Paul, "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." It is the clashing of thought which has given to the world all the progress which we have obtained. All the early martyrs asked for was the privilege for the people to read the Bible and judge for themselves, that their views might be heard, and compared with the gross errors of those dark days. The effort of the established church of that day was to crush those people. Does not this effort to drive Beecher from the lecture field come from a similar spirit? Look into your own heart and see if your motives are pure.

What Is It?

The great unknown,—what is it?—that has been agitating our venerable sister town of Huntingdon for some time, is defined by the various disagreeing doctors to be confluent chicken-pox. The Huntingdon *Local News* says: "The latest name we have heard a physician call the prevailing disease in this borough is 'confluent chicken-pox.' We believe he is prepared to prove from authorities and his own practice that he is right. There are some who will insist, however, that the disease is small-pox, whether they know anything about it or not. We have endeavored to ascertain the exact number of people afflicted with the disease, and physicians inform us that there are not more than six or eight houses in which there are patients, numbering in all about a dozen, of whom one-half are convalescent. There has been and unnecessary alarm occasioned, but if it has the effect of keeping persons away from the affected houses, so much good has been accomplished; as it has been demonstrated that only those who went to see the patients took the disease. That being the case, and the houses now being quarantined, we see no reason why business should not be resumed as before, and the unnecessary fears of the public allayed."

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Zephyr, all shades and colors, 18 cents per ounce, at Welch's.

White perforated card-board only six cents per sheet at Welch's.

Confectionery, wholesale and retail, at Welch's.

A pound of good Japan tea for 26 cents at Welch's.

James Welch & Co. are selling choice teas from 25 to 40 per cent. lower than any one else in town.

Buy accident insurance tickets from J. A. Rankin & Son. Twenty-five cents provides your family with $3,000 in case of death.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WE have received the January number of *Wide Awake*. It is larger than usual by sixteen pages, and full of the most interesting matter for the little folks. Our little boy watches for his *Wide Awake* with as much interest as any of the older members of the family for other books and magazines which interest them. Every family in which there are children should take this excellent periodical. It contains nothing but what is pure and elevating, and cannot fail to educate a child to be fond of good books and also to fill their minds with pure and elevating thoughts. The subscription price is only $2.00 per annum, or 20 cents per number. Address, D. LOTHROP & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

AND now a new visitor appears upon our table. It is *The Nursery*, a beautiful magazine for children published by John L. Shorey, No. 36 Broomfield Street, Boston, Mass., at $1.00 a year. *The Nursery* was established in 1867, and has from the start met with unexampled success. The reason is plain, viz., no pains is spared to make it interesting to the young folks. Its stories are simple and interesting, filled with a healthy human interest which absorbs the young reader and improves the morals without filling the mind with sickly sentimentalism. We advise our friends in need of such a work, and all who are love children, to give *The Nursery* a trial. Address as above.

FOR a long time we have been receiving the *Domestic Monthly*, one of the best fashion magazines published in America. It has lately been enlarged, which shows a commendable spirit of enterprise on the part of the publishers, and cannot fail to recommend it more particularly to public favor. The present number now before us devotes twenty-two pages to fashion literature. It also contains many cuts of the latest fashions, which delight so much every lady reader. We do not hesitate to recommend to our lady readers this excellent and popular fashion monthly and advise them to try it. It is published by BLAKE & COMPANY, 849 Broadway, New York, at the low price of $1.50 per year. Single copies, 15 cents.

THE country is flooded with counterfeit money, more now than ever before, and storekeepers had better avoid all risks, and subscribe for the only reliable and official counterfeit detector issued, and then loss for receiving counterfeit money need never be incurred. All handling bank notes have only to keep at hand for consultation *Peterson's Counterfeit Detector*, a semi-monthly publication containing descriptions of all counterfeit notes as soon as they appear, also a complete list of broken, closed, failed and fraudulent banks. Every number of the *Detector* contains likewise lists of all the National and State banks in the country, financial news and items, price current, reviews of the money and stock markets, &c., and is, in short, a very valuable publication, and no business man in the country should be without it. The rate of subscription for the monthly issue is only $1.50 a year; semi-monthly, $3.00 a year. Subscriptions may commence with any month, and are payable in advance. A canvasser could get up a list of subscribers in this neighborhood. Address, T. B Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., for specimen copy.

AS there is a great furore now about old coins, we would advise all to get a copy of *Peterson's Coin Book*, containing perfect facsimile impressions of the coins of the world. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1.—by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Pa.

The New Volume of the Living Age.

The new year of *Littell's Living Age* opens with the number for the week ending January 5th.

Owing to the recent establishment of important periodicals abroad—notably *The Nineteenth Century* in England,—and to the simultaneous improvement in others, a fresh impetus has been given to foreign periodical literature; the ablest living thinkers and writers being enlisted in its service to an extent heretofore probably unequalled. *The Living Age* presents with satisfactory completeness what is most valuable in this literature. The publishers already announce for early numbers of the year, articles by Louis Kossuth, ex-Governor of Hungary (on the Turkish question), Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Goldwin Smith, the Duke of Argyll, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (on Courses of Religious Thought), Richard A. Proctor, Prof. Owen and others (Studies in Science), Frances Power Cobbe, Alfred Russell Wallace, Prof. J. C. Blackie, Edward A. Freeman, Matthew Arnold, J. Leslie Stephen, John Ruskin, and other eminent writers.

In the department of fiction the best foreign authors will be represented in serial and short stories. The publication of a new story by William Black is to be begun in January, from advance sheets, and other attractions will follow. The volumes of this standard weekly magazine for the new year therefore promise to surpass even the previous ones in interest, and in importance to American readers.

The beginning of a new volume is a favorable time for new subscriptions, and the publishers still present to new subscribers for 1878 the last seven numbers of 1877, which contain the first instalments of a fine new German serial, translated for *The Living Age*; also a serial story by Miss Thackeray, and the usual large amount of other valuable matter. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than three thousand pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both post paid. LITTELL & GAY, Boston, are the publishers.

What You can Get for $5.00.

For $5.00 you can get, from us or any Bookseller, *Scribner's Monthly*, the best of all the illustrated magazines, for one year and a half, beginning with the magnificent Midsummer number for August last, and containing all the chapters of "His Inheritance," Miss Trafton's story of Army Life; all of "Roxy," Edward Eggleston's New Novel, a story of Western life during the political campaign of 1840; and all or a large part of Boyesen's novel, "A Knight of Fortune," the story of a community of emigrants in the North-west; besides shorter stories by Mrs. Bunnett, Saxe Holm, Boyesen, &c.; and Illustrated Poems, Travel Sketches, Essays, Reviews, nearly a dozen of the splendidly illustrated series of "Out-of-Door" Papers, including many of the best of the series on "American Sports," and on "the picturesque aspects of American Farm Life," &c., &c., &c.; including all the numbers of *Scribner's Monthly* for August, 1877, to January, 1879, inclusive, and also the splendid Christmas Holiday Number of St. Nicholas for December, 1877, containing one hundred pages—the finest number of the children's magazine ever issued in this or any other country; the whole containing more than 2,000 octavo pages of the best and latest illustrated literature.

SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.
10 1-4t

MARRIED.

McBATH—BLOOM.—At Oak Hall, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Robert Hamill, D.D., Mr. Francis McBath and Miss Elizabeth R. Bloom, both of Ferguson township.

PORT—DUNLAP.—At the same place, and by the same, on the 9th inst., Mr. William D. Port and Miss Lide E. Dunlap, both of Pine Grove Mills.

ROLAND—BLACK.—January 1, 1878, in the borough of Milesburg, by Daniel P. Shope, Esq, Mr. T. T. Roland, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Amantha Bell Black, of Altoona, Pa.

DIED.

DECKER.—On the 11th instant, in Walker township, this county, Adam Decker, aged 81 years, 6 months and 24 days.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To purchasers of boots, shoes and rubbers: Graham & Son will offer for the next sixty days the largest, cheapest, and best stock of boots, shoes and rubbers ever brought to Bellefonte, at the following bottom price, for *Cash*:

Mens' coarse boots	$2 50 per pair.
Mens' fine calf boots	3 50 "
Mens' coarse shoes	1 25 "
Ladies' coarse shoes	1 25 "
Ladies' fine button shoes	2 00 "
Childrens' school shoes	1 00 "
Mens' wool-lined gum boots	3 00 "
Mens' wool-lined cloth top buckle overshoes	1 50 "
Mens' wool-lined cloth top Congress overshoes	1 50 "
Mens' wool-lined cloth top Alaskas	1 00 "
Mens' all gum overshoes	60 "
Ladies' wool-lined cloth top overshoes	90 "
Ladies' wool-lined cloth top buckle overshoes	1 25 "
Ladies' all gum overshoes	40 "
Misses' all gum overshoes	35 "
Childrens' all gum overshoes	30 "
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel, extra quality	1 35 "

Let it be distinctly understood that these are all first class rubber goods. Please send in your orders early.

The best quality of sole leather, calf and kip skins always on hand. Respectfully yours,

10 2-4t GRAHAM & SON.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, January 16, 1878.

The peace negotiations in Europe have affected the grain market, and a further decline is reported, including the price in American sea board cities. Farmers are disposed to hold on in this county and the dealers are disposed to let them do so, which is about the true situation all over the State as well as that of Ohio. It is impossible to speculate as to the future. We note a decline in wheat in our market of five cents per bushel. No change in other prices.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	8
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	28
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Hams per pound	16
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow per pound	8
Potatoes per pushel	30
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8

Philadelphia Markets.

January 15, 1878.

WHEAT—Amber, $1.40@1.41.
CORN—Old, 62c; new, 56c.
OATS—White, 36c@37c; mixed, 34c@35c.
RYE—Rye, 73c.
CLOVERSEED—Cloverseed, 8c@8¼c.
HOGS—Dressed, 5c@6c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	106½	106¾
" " " '65, J. and J	102½	102¾
" " " '67, " "	103½	105¾
" " " '68, " "	108½	108¾
" 10-40 coupon	107¾	108
" Pacific 6's, cy	119	120
New 5's, Reg. '81	105¾	106¼
" " c '81	105¾	106
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	103¾	104¼
" " c 81	103¾	104
" 4's, Reg. 1907	101¾	101¾
" " c. 1907	102¼	102¾
Gold	102¼	102¾
Pennsylvania	59½	59¾
Reading	16¾	17
Philadelphia and Erie	9½	10¼
Lehigh Navigation	18¾	18¾
" Valley	40¾	40¾
United R. R. of N. J	121½	122
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	7¼	7½
Northern Central	16¾	17
Central Transportation	31¾	32
Nesquehoning	47	47½
North Pennsylvania	37½	37⅝